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ABSTRACT

More than 1,000 publications, the majority of which were published in the 1960's, are cited and annotated in this bibliography on poverty among rural populations. Some major classifications of documents are income, sociological characteristics, health, housing, and education of the rural poor. Separate sections of the bibliography pertain to Appalachia, American Indians, migrants, Spanish Americans, Negroes, and the aged in rural areas. The bibliography is designed as a selective and representative compilation of available resources and cites many Federal Government publications. (JH)

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POVERTY, RURAL POVERTY AND MINORITY GROUPS LIVING IN RURAL POVERTY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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INTRODUCTION TO THE USE OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

The purpose of this selective annotated bibliography is to aid individuals who are engaged in research on the subject of poverty in the United States.

Included in this bibliography are a large number of Federal government publications. These entries will bear the Superintendent of Documents catalogue number immediately following the date of the documents publication. These numbers are used by most libraries, and are included here for the convenience of the user.

The bibliography is not to be considered an exhaustive listing of resource material; rather it has been designed as a selective and representative compilation of available resources on a wide-ranging array of categories under general poverty, rural poverty, and those minority groups most closely associated with poverty.

INTRODUCTION

This volume is an incidental product of research and bibliographic activities conducted for the Institute for Rural America by Spindletop Research, Incorporated. It contains generally representative entries for each of a number of topics under three headings: Poverty in the United States; Rural Poverty; and Minority Groups Living in Rural Poverty. It is intended to provide guidance and a point of departure for more definitive bibliographic projects involving the many issues and problems under the broad heading "rural poverty" which are so deserving of study.

Wayne E. Laufenberg supervised and edited the work for Spindletop Research. Mrs. Judith Kalom was principally responsible for selection of entries and their annotations. She was assisted by Mrs. Helen Rudnick and Mrs. Beatrice Stuart. The activities of the Institute for Rural America have been made possible through the support of the Ford Foundation.

Few problems in American society are as complex and deep seated as rural poverty. Few are as challenging to our imagination and will. This bibliography is offered in gratitude to all those researchers who have responded, and those who will respond, to the challenge to advance the quality of life for rural Americans.

Edward T. Breathitt
Director

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POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

BAGDIKIAN, B. H. *In the Midst of Plenty: The Poor in America.* This source provides a somewhat generalized treatment of poverty.

BIRD, Alan R., and McCOY, John L. *White Americans in Rural Poverty.* Washington: USDA, Economic Development Division, 1967.

The article describes poor whites and suggests methods of general aid for them.

BRANDON, Henry. "Wilbur Cohen Talks About Poverty and How To Fight It." *New York Times Magazine*, June 23, 1968, p. 10-11+.

The author is an editor for the London *Times*; the article is based on an interview with HEW Secretary Cohen. Cohen defends Administration policy, sets forth HEW ideal program, and discusses department inadequacies.

Cohen's ideas are useful reading for the poverty researcher.

BURGESS, M. Elaine, and PRICE, Daniel O. *An American Dependency Challenge*. American Public Welfare Association, 1963.

CAPLOWITZ, David. *The Poor Pay More: Consumer Practices of Low Income Families.* London: Free Press of Glencoe, 1963.

This work focuses on the urban poor, their consumption of major durable goods and their relationships with local merchants.

CHILMAN, Catherine, and SUSSMAN, Marvin B. "Poverty in the United States in the Mid-Sixties." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 391-398.

This is a useful article on the problem of poverty. Statistical information and tables are also included.

CLAWSON, Marion. *Policy Directions for U. S. Agriculture: Long-Range Choices in Farming & Rural Living.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press for Resources for the Future, Inc., 1968.

Clawson views American agriculture in broad terms with an emphasis on re-examination of policies preparatory to change.

COHEN, Wilbur, and SULLIVAN, Eugenia. "Poverty in the United States." *Indicators*. Washington: HEW, February, 1964. FS 1.20

This generalized study includes a selected list of references on poverty. That list includes classifications as follows: general, children and youth, nonwhites, health, education, housing, depressed areas, and community action proposals.

The Concept of Poverty; First Report of the Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity. Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1965.

The Task Force draws several conclusions and makes recommendations regarding poverty; among which one calls for setting up of eleven study areas. In addition, study papers by various acknowledged experts are included.

COWLEIG, James D. "Urban and Rural Levels of Living." *Ag. Econ. Report 79*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1960.

This study deals with family income, occupations, age, color and regional variations, and includes charts and graphs. This is an effective comparative study despite the fact that it was published nine years ago.

DREW, Elizabeth B. "Going Hungry in America - Government's Failure." *The Atlantic*, December, 1968.

This is a discussion of the problems in getting food to hungry people. It tells of uncooperative people at local levels; the Congressmen who control purse strings; department heads who must do their own work to please others who outrank them; and top level officials who know only what they are told.

This article deals with the red tape and political practices in government.

Ebony, August, 1965.

The entire issue is devoted to the American poor.

EICHER, Carl, and WITT, Lawrence. *Agriculture in Economic Development*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.

This somewhat philosophical group of articles provide helpful background information.

EPSTEIN, Lenore A. "Unmet Need in a Land of Affluence." *Social Security Bulletin*, May, 1963.

The author examines the standards of living in the United States and other countries by comparing several indexes. She highlights unmet needs in the United States when similar indexes for the country as a whole and for various states, regions and minority groups are compared.

FALTERMAYER, Edmund K. "Who Are the American Poor?" *Fortune*, Vol. 69, No. 3, pp. 118-119+, March, 1964.

The author describes varying statistics on the number of poor in United States, discusses relationship between poverty and other matters, and shows a remarkably low relationship between poverty and unemployment.

FISHER, Joseph L., and BOORSTEIN, Edward. *The Adequacy of Resources for Economic Growth in the United States*. U.S.

Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Study Paper 13, 86th Congress, 1st Session, December, 1959. Y4.Ec7: EM 7: #12-13

This is a study of resources with predictions for the future which may prove relevant in poverty research.

GALBRAITH, John Kenneth. "The Approach to Poverty." *Department of State Bulletin*, 46:1200:1024-1027, June 25, 1962. S 1.3

The author takes the position that poverty has no single cause. An eclectic view of remedies must thus be taken and the best remedy may not be the most convenient one.

GORDON, M. S. *Poverty in America*. San Francisco: Chandler, 1965.

This is a very useful reference. It presents the proceedings of a national conference held at University of California (Berkeley), February 26-28, 1965.

GREEN, Christopher, and LAMPMAN, Robert J. "Schemes for Transferring Income to the Poor," *Reprint 10*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty.

Various plans for transferring added income to the poor are discussed; negative income tax, modification of public assistance and social insurance, family allowances, and tax credits. Nine methods are analyzed, and the authors select one which they deem most beneficial per dollar spent.

HARRINGTON, Michael. *The Other America: Poverty in the United States*. New York: MacMillan Company, 1962.

This is a look at all aspects of poverty in the United States from the beatnik types to alcoholic poor as well as the rural poor who have come to the cities. Harrington states that mass poverty exists in the U.S. and is not rapidly disappearing.

This is considered somewhat of a classic among poverty literature. Little actually pertains to rural poverty, but the book is of definite value to the poverty researcher, despite the lack of references and footnotes.

HERZOG, Elizabeth. *About the Poor: Some Facts and Some Fictions*. Washington: HEW, Children's Bureau, 1967. FS 17.210: #451

This is a general reference which also contains an extensive bibliography on many aspects of poverty.

HILDEBRAND, George H. *Poverty Income Maintenance and the Negative Income Tax*. Ithaca, N.Y.: State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, 1967.

The proposals at hand are concerned with a guaranteed wage. This paper also deals with many other economic solutions to poverty.

JAEGER, Carol M. "Income Needed for Equivalent Levels of Living for Farm and Urban Families - A Preliminary Report."

A talk given at the 45th Annual Agriculture Outlook Conference, November 15, 1967.

Definitions are given of poverty and how to compute income needs for both farm and urban families.

LAMALE, Helen H. "Poverty: The Word and the Reality." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 88, No. 7, pp. 822-827, July, 1965.

Lamale states that any meaningful measurement of poverty depends on precise definitions of the terms means and subsistence.

This is very useful in the formulation of ideas about what poverty is.

LARNER, Jeremy, and HOWE, Irving, Editors. *Poverty: Views from the Left*. New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc., 1968.

These articles first appeared in *Dissent* magazine and are by authors well known to the public as knowledgeable in their respective fields. Articles on the aged, the migrants, rural blacks, etc. are just a few of those included.

LUMER, Hyman. Poverty: *Its Roots and Its Future*. New York: International Publishers, 1965.

MacDONALD, Dwight. "Our Invisible Poor." *The New Yorker*, Vol. 38, No. 48, p. 82+, January 19, 1963.

This includes a series of reviews of books on poverty as well as many thoughts on the subject by the author.

One of President John Kennedy's aides purportedly called this article to the President's attention and thus stimulated the beginnings of the war on poverty later articulated by President Lyndon Johnson.

MARCH, Michael S. "Poverty--How Much Will the War Cost?" *Social Service Review*, June, 1965.

This contains a review of what has been done and what still needs to be done to eradicate poverty.

MILLER, Herman. *Rich Man, Poor Man*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1964.

Miller discusses the numerous poor in America's affluent society, why some are prevented from sharing the wealth, and what their chances are for the future.

MYRDAL, Gunnar. Address at Inauguration of University of Louisville President, Woodrow M. Strickler, November 18, 1968.

"A Nation Within A Nation." *Time Magazine*, May 17, 1968.

This article lists examples and pictures of poverty throughout the United States.

"One Big Reason Why Some People Are Poor." *U.S. News and World Report*, 56:98-99, February 24, 1964.

This is a discussion of the military qualifying test and those who fail it as an indicator of some who are unable to learn above fifth or eighth grade level.

ORSHANSKY, Mollie. "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 3-29, January, 1965. FS 3.3.

The amount of income needed to support a family of two differs from that needed by a family of eight. The method used to derive the variable poverty line is described here. The total number of poor remains about the same as when the base of $3000 was used, but the composition of the group is altered.

Orshansky's theory of variable poverty is useful information for the poverty researcher.

________________. "More About the Poor in 1964." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 29, No. 5, pp. 3-38, May, 1966. FS 3.3.

This article is a continuation of the one in the April, 1966, issue. It offers additional information about the poor in 1964 and findings about sources of income for poor and nonpoor households.

________________. "Recounting the Poor - A Five-Year Review." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 20-37, April, 1966. FS 3.3.

Orshansky reviews the trends from 1959 to 1964 in the numbers of people designated as poor by the 1965 revised criteria. This article deals with the poor and near poor as so designated.

________________. "The Shape of Poverty in 1966." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 3-32, March, 1968. FS 3.3.

This is a very useful profile of poverty.

________________. "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 7, pp. 3-32, July, 1965. FS 3.3.

This paper focuses on the 35 million poor in the United States and gives details of their age, race, sex, and employment status in March of 1964. Relevant, detailed information on households also appears.

"The Poor in 1965 and Trends, 1959-1965." *Research and Statistics Notes*. Washington: HEW, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, February 16, 1967. FS 3.28/2:1967:#5.

Tables here continue a series of estimates of trends in poverty and low income status of the population as developed by Social Security Administration. Earlier data is included in a series of articles by Mollie Orshansky in the *Social Security Bulletin* for January and July, 1965 and April and May, 1966.

"Poverty in America - Five Articles." *The New Leader*, Vol. 47, No. 7, pp. 7-23, March 30, 1964.

Articles include: "Our Permanent Paupers", Paul Jacobs; "The New Poor", A. H. Raskin; "Statistics & Reality", Herman P. Miller; "A Glib Fallacy", Michael Harrington; "Poverty & Pecksniff", Irving Kristol.

Poverty in the United States. House Committee on Education and Labor, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April, 1964. Y4.Ed8/1:P86.

This committee publication has a great deal of data on poverty in various areas and among different minorities.

"Poverty U.S.A." *Newsweek*, Vol. 63, pp. 19-38, February 17, 1964.

This includes accounts of poverty in general with statistics, case histories, and comments about government programs.

"The Role of the Businessman in Reducing Poverty." Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., 1966.

This is a dialogue of the 1966 annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States concerning the need to alleviate poverty in this country and the constructive role which the businessmen and the organized business community can play in that important work.

Rural Poverty in the United States. Washington: President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, May, 1968.

This is the basic government source on rural poverty. It contains extensive bibliographic references.

SANFORD, Terry. "Poverty's Challenge to the States." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 77-89, Winter, 1966.

Sanford portrays the challenge as one of responding to the needs of the people and declares that when there is insufficient response, the poor turn to the federal government for assistance, and states will lose another area of relevancy.

SCHICKLE, Rainer. *Agrarian Revolution and Economic Progress*. New York: Praeger, 1968.

Chapter four explains the goals in development planning to increase production and reduce poverty. There is a bibliography at the end of the chapter.

SCHLESINGER, Benjamin. *Poverty in Canada and the United States*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966.

This is an overview of poverty with an annotated bibliography.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. "American Poverty: Rural and Urban." *Current History*, Vol. 55, pp. 193-198+, October, 1968.

This article is one of a series in this edition on the issues of the 1968 election. Sections herein include the elderly poor, the youthful poor, the Negro poor, the rural poor, and the war on poverty. Seligman cites areas of poverty (Appalachia, etc.) and states new ones are forming in such places as northern Wisconsin (already partially hit), Minnesota, and upper Michigan.

________________. *Permanent Poverty*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Seligman's book deals with the groups most consistently affected - Negroes, the aged, Appalachians, and other minorities. Several chapters are more general: on the roots of poverty, the toll taken by technology, poverty and national and local power, etc.

This is a well documented general reference, with extensive notes at the end.

SIMON, Arthur. *Faces of Poverty*. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1966.

This is religiously oriented, and includes descriptive case histories.

SMELSER, Neil J., and LIPSET, Seymour M., Editors. *Social Structure and Mobility in Economic Development*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1966.

Discussed here are the relationship among social structure, mobility and economic development.

SUNDQUIST, James L. *Politics and Policy: The Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Years*. Washington: The Brookings Institute, 1968.

Sundquist discusses why governments alternate between spurts of creativity and longer periods of inaction. He studies these cyclical changes from 1953-1966 with regard to the major domestic issues of the time: unemployment, poverty, education, civil rights, medicare, and outdoor environment. Part One presents a study of these problems, and Part Two synthesizes findings and analyzes the performance of the party system and the legislative actions of the Congress and President.

WATTS, Harold W. "An Economic Definition of Poverty." *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

Watts argues that some of the failures of the poverty program are due to not having a restrictive definition of poverty. He indicates that a choice must be made from among a number of poverties, and the choice affects the policies used to eliminate the condition and the criteria suitable to evaluating its success. Watts finally provides a definition of poverty he considers adequate.

The reading of this paper will no doubt aid the researcher in arriving at his own definition of poverty.

_______________ "The Measurement of Poverty - An Exploratory Exercise." *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

This article examines one approach to the measurement of poverty.

WEISBROD, Burton A., and HANSEN, W. Lee. "An Income - Net Worth Approach To Measuring Economic Welfare." *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

The authors attempt in this preliminary draft to establish an empirical measure of economic welfare. Their results thus far indicate that the aged are much better situated financially than is generally shown. This results from the interaction of income, net worth holdings, and life expectancy.

WHYTE, Donald R. "Sociological Aspects of Poverty: A Conceptual Analysis." *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*. Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 175-189, November, 1965.

Whyte's thesis is that poverty is a different phenomenon in modern industrial society than in pre-industrial or non-industrial ones. To the extent that its manifestations differ within industrial society, its theoretical conceptualization also differs. Whyte attempts to examine the evolution of the definition of poverty from one based on subsistence criteria to one based on relative deprivation. In addition, he states a series of propositions which provide an explanation of the causes and effects of poverty, and demonstrates how sociological and psychological factors interact to perpetuate the conditions of the poor. (Abstract)

WILL, R. E., and VATTER, H. G. *Poverty in Affluence*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1965.

Writings from various sources discuss causes, forms, and results of poverty. Proposals for its abolition are offered. Selected sections include Poverty as a Subculture, Spatial Distribution of Poverty (rural) (migrants), The Minority Poor (Indians) (Negroes), The Multi-Problem Family, Political Inarticulateness of the Poor, and Poverty in Perspective.

POVERTY BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Bibliography on Population." Population Bulletin. Washington: Population Reference Bureau, August, 1966.

This is a fairly extensive bibliographical source.

CHILMAN, Catherine. "Economic and Social Deprivations: Its Effect on Children and Families in the United States - A Selected Bibliography." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 495-497.

There are many very useful sources listed here.

COHEN, Wilbur, and SULLIVAN, Eugenia. "Poverty in the United States." HEW, Indicators, February, 1964.

This is a generalized study and a selected list of references on poverty that includes classifications of general poverty, children and youth, nonwhites, health, education, housing, depressed areas, and community action proposals.

"Economics of Agriculture: Reports and Publications Issued or Sponsored by USDA's Economic Research Service." ERS-343. Washington, D.C.: USDA Economic Research Service, October, 1967. A 93.21.

Included here is bibliographic material in the following areas: human resources, community facilities, area analysis, commodity situation and outlook analysis, supply, demand, and price of agriculture commodities, farm income, economic outlook, consumption, and long-run projections, agriculture history, various areas of farm production economics, marketing economics, and natural resource economics.

"Economics of Agriculture: Reports and Publications of USDA's Economic Research Service, 1961-1965." ERS-350. Washington, D.C.: USDA Economic Research Service, May, 1967. Ag 93.21.

This bibliographical material published by ERS from 1961-1965 is quite extensive.

"Not Just Some of Us: A Limited Bibliography on Minority Group Relations." Washington: HEW, Social Security Administration, 1968.

This bibliography contains much material of value to the poverty researcher. The main topics and their subdivisions include: I. General Material, A. Background, B. Leadership and Personalities, C. Civil Rights Movement, D. Poverty, E. Racism and Prejudice,

II. Culture and Community, A. Art, Literature and Culture, B. Community, C. Family, D. Housing, E. Religion, F. Urban Problems, III. Education, A. Problems of Education, B. School Integration, IV. Employment, A. Employment Patterns, Conditions, B. Federal Equal Employment Opportunity, C. Integration in Employment, V. Government and Politics, A. Government Programs, Legislation, B. Law and Justice, C. Politics, VI. Compilation of Reference Material.

Many of the references are annotated.

Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts - Vol. III, No. 5, 1968.

These are abstracts concerning poverty, manpower, and the evaluation of government programs.

SCHLESINGER, Benjamin. Poverty in Canada and the United States. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966.

This is an overview of poverty with an annotated bibliography.

WOODWARD, Agnes. Poverty: Supplement III. Ottawa: Canadian Welfare Council, April, 1968.

Most of the publications annotated here are 1966 or later.

THE INCOME OF THE POOR

The Disadvantaged Poor: Education and Employment, Third Report. Washington: Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 1966.

This report contains 11 recommendations for education and 17 for employment to improve each of these areas.

GREEN, Christopher, and LAMPMAN, Robert J. "Schemes for Transferring Income to the Poor." Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty. Reprint 10.

Various plans for transferring added income to the poor are discussed including negative income tax, modification of public assistance and social insurance, family allowances, and tax credits. Nine methods are analyzed, and the authors select one which they deem most beneficial per dollar spent.

HANSEN, W. Lee, WEISBROD, Burton A., and SCANLON, William J. "Determinants of Earnings: Does Schooling Really Count?" Discussion Papers. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

In their preliminary draft, the authors set forth a model of the determinants of earnings, use the model to reveal the extent to which schooling (not learning) is important as a determinant, and examine how several important personal and environmental factors seem to operate in determining earning levels.

HILDEBRAND, George H. Poverty, Income Maintenance, and the Negative Income Tax. Ithaca, N.Y.: N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1967.

The proposals at hand are concerned with a universal guaranteed wage. This paper deals with many economic solutions to poverty.

JAEGER, Carol M. "Income Needed for Equivalent Levels of Living for Farm and Urban Families - A Preliminary Report." A talk given November 15, 1967.

This is an interim report in which the totals are estimated. Tables are by Orshansky.

"A Job for Everyone." Washington: National Association for Community Development, May, 1968.

Five papers by outstanding manpower experts, and four basic employment bills pending before Congress in May, 1968 are explained here.

JOHNSTON, Denis F. "Educational Attainment of Workers, March, 1962." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 86, No. 5, pp. 504-515.

Johnston analyzes recent trends in educational attainment among American workers, the relation between education and occupation, and the association of education with employment and income.

LAMPMAN, Robert J. "Adding Guaranteed Income to the American System of Transfers." Discussion Papers. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1967.

Lampman proposes to partially alleviate poverty by means of a guaranteed income.

__________________ The Low Income Population and Economic Growth. U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Study Paper 12, 86th Congress, 1st Session, December, 1959. Y4.Ec7: EM 7: #12-13.

This is a useful source of pre-1960 data.

"Latest Plan: Full Pay for No Work." U. S. News and World Report, Vol. 56, No. 84, April 6, 1964.

Suggested here is a $3000 guaranteed income to be financed by an excess profits tax on business, and a more sharply graded schedule of rates for individual income tax.

MORGAN, James N., MARTIN, David H., COHEN, Wilbur J., and BRAZER, Harvey E. Income and Welfare in the United States. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962.

SEXTON, Patricia. Education and Income. New York: Viking Press, 1961.

"State Minimum Wage Legislation: A Weapon in the War on Poverty." Washington: Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1966. L13.2: M66^{12}.

Various kinds of minimum wage laws are explained. Appendix A illustrates types of jobs and their wages in various areas. Appendix B has a checklist of standards set by state minimum wage laws. Appendix C summarizes the state minimum wage statutes.

State Projections to 1975: A Quantitative Analysis of Economic and Demographic Changes. Regional Economic Projection Series: *Report No. 65-II*. Washington: National Planning Association, 1965.

The statistics and projections presented in this report are useful and appropriate for the poverty researcher.

THEOBALD, Robert. "The Background to the Guaranteed Income Concept," in Winter, J. Alan, Rabow, Jerome, and Chesler, Mark, Editors, *Vital Problems for American Society: Meanings and Means*. New York: Random House, 1968, pp. 341-351.

WATTS, Harold W. "The Iso-Prop Index: An Approach to the Determination of Differential Poverty Income Thresholds." *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Winter, 1967.

The author attempts to ascertain levels of income which typify equivalent levels of poverty for families in different circumstances.

The researcher can compare this to the Orshansky differential.

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR

"American Poverty in the Mid-Sixties." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, November, 1964, entire issue.

This article covers most aspects of poverty from family planning to labor unions. There is some discussion of rural poverty interspersed within this largely urban oriented article.

BANDLER, Louise. "A Comparison of the Child-Rearing Environment of Upper Lower Class and Very Low Class Families." Boston: South End Family Program, Boston University, 1965, mimeographed.

BELL, Norman W., and VOGEL, Ezra F. *A Modern Introduction to the Family*, Rev. Ed. New York: Free Press, 1968.

An article on Kentucky mountain migration and the stem family; this is very useful.

BRONFENBRENNER, Urie. "Socialization and Social Class Through Time and Space," in E. E. Maccoby, T. M. Newcomb, and

E. L. Hartley, Editors, *Readings in Social Psychology*. New York: Henry Holt & Sons, 1961.

CHILMAN, Catherine, and KRAFT, Ivor. "Helping Low-Income Families Through Parent Education Groups." *Children*, July-August, 1963.

CORKEY, Elizabeth C. "A Family Planning Program for the Low-Income Family." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 478-480.

Previous studies have indicated that low income couples wish to limit their families. Corkey describes a North Carolina birth control clinic's history, the methods prescribed, and clients' responses.

"Facts about Older Americans." Washington: HEW, Administration on Aging, May, 1966.

This pamphlet provides a quick review of fairly current data on the aged; it is not limited to the aged poor.

"Fact Sheet on the American Family in Poverty." Washington: Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, April, 1968, L13.2: P86^2.

This report includes data on age, sex, race, and median income. There is no breakdown of poverty between urban and rural segments.

GLICK, P. C., and CARTER, H. "Marriage Patterns and Educational Level." *American Sociological Review*, 1958, Vol. 23, pp. 294-300.

This article is based on survey research data.

HERZOG, Elizabeth. "Some Assumptions About the Poor." *Social Service Review*, December, 1963, Vol. 37, No. 4.

Herzog advances these assumptions about the poor: 1. There is a culture of poverty. 2. The family and sex patterns of the poor differ from the middle class. 3. The family and sex patterns of Negroes differ from those of whites on the same socioeconomic level.

HILL, Esther. "Helping Low-Income Families." *Children*, July-August, 1963.

JAFFE, Frederick S. "Family Planning and Poverty." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 467-470.

Jaffe states that the gap between the poor's desired number of children and the number they have is partially due to the unequal access they have to effective birth control information and guidance. Jaffe focuses on aspects of the institutional and social mechanisms governing birth control services which are amenable to change by the professions involved.

JOHNSON, Cyrus M. "Mountain Families in Poverty." Lexington: University of Kentucky, Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology, 1965.

Data was obtained on the personal and health characteristics of adult family members and on certain socioeconomic characteristics of the family unit among families in eastern Kentucky who participated in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

KAUFMAN, Harold F., WILKINSON, Kenneth P., and COLE, Lucy W. "Poverty Programs and Social Mobility: Focus on Rural Populations of Lower Social Rank in Mississippi and the South." Washington: USDA Economic Research Service in cooperation with Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University and State College of Mississippi, 1966.

The major question answered here is how poverty groups can be stimulated to participate in programs designed to help them. People in many different professional fields made contributions, but the paper is generally oriented in terms of social stratification concepts.

KELLER, Suzanne, and ZAVALLONI, Marisa. "Ambition and Social Class: A Respecification." *Social Forces,* Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 58-70.

This study focuses on the relationship between social class and ambition.

KOHN, Melvin, and CARROLL, Eleanor. "Social Class and Allocation of Parental Responsibility." *Sociometry*, December, 1960, Vol. 23, pp. 372-392.

The article examines the middle- and working-class parents' conceptions of the relative importance of support and restraint in child rearing and how the parental responsibilities should be allocated between mother and father; and parents' and children's assessments of how responsibilities are, indeed, allocated. Since the father's role is potentially more variable, his role analysis is conducted relative to his wife's.

LAMPMAN, Robert J. "How Much does the American System of Transfers Benefit the Poor?" Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1967.

This paper offers a conceptual framework for a system of "social welfare transfers" and presents estimates of what part of those transfers go to the poor.

LEVINE, Rachel A. "Treatment in the Home: An Experiment With Mental Health of the Poor," in Riessman, Frank, Cohen, Jerome, and Pealle, Arthur, Editors, *Mental Health of the Poor*. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964, pp. 329-335.

LEWIS, Oscar. "The Culture of Poverty." *Scientific American* Vol. 215, No. 4, pp. 19-25, October, 1966.

This study of Puerto Ricans in both New York and Puerto Rico suggests that a group, poor for generations, belongs to a separate culture.

LIEBERMAN, E. James. "Preventive Psychiatry and Family Planning." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 471-477.

The relationship between poverty and excess fertility has relevance for preventive psychiatry. Lieberman suggests that areas needing such attention are sex education, personal competence in family planning, life outcomes related to planned and unplanned birth status, and mental health aspects of social changes affecting the family.

Mental health rather than moral or economic considerations are paramount here.

Low-Income Life Styles. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, Research Division, 1966. FS 14.2: L62.

This is a useful general reference on the poor. Sections are included on Low-Income Outlook on Life, Economic Deprivation and Family Patterns, Educational Training in Low-Income Families, Health Practices of the Poor, and Consumer Practices of the Poor.

McKINLEY, Donald Gilbert. *Social Class and Family Life*. London: The Free Press of Glencoe, Collier-McMillan, Ltd., 1964.

MONAHAN, Thomas P. "Premarital Pregnancy in the United States: A Critical Review and Some New Findings." *Eugenics Quarterly*, September, 1960, Vol. 7, pp. 133-147.

MURDOCK, George P. "The Universality of the Nuclear Family," in Bell, Norman W., and Vogel, Ezra F, editors, *A Modern Introduction to the Family*. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, 1968.

National Conference on Law and Poverty Proceedings. Washington: Justice Department and Office of Economic Opportunity, June 23-25, 1965.

Included are sections on the following: I. Legal Needs of the Poor, A. Problems Relating to Real Property, B. Consumer Credit Problems of the Poor, C. Problems involving Family and Child, D. Administration of Welfare Rights, E. The Poor Man's Lawyer and Government Agencies, F. The Administration of Criminal Justice, II. Organization of Legal Services for the Poor, A. Legal Aid--Current Needs, New Directions, B. Experiments in Serving the Indigent, C. Law Schools and the War on Poverty, III. Legal Services for the Rural Poor, A. Legal Services in Appalachia, B. The World of Grannies Branch, Clay County,

Kentucky, C. Feasibility Survey of Legal Problems of Grannies Branch, D. Preliminary Feasibility Survey, E. Legal Services for Migrant Laborers, F. Legal Services for the Indians, IV. Problems Posed for the Legal Profession, A. Standards of Determining Indigency, B. Relation of Legal Services Program with Local Bar Association, C. Canons of Professional Ethics.

NIMKOFF, M. F. Comparative Family Systems. New York: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1965.
This source can serve as a fairly basic reference.

ORSHANSKY, Mollie. "Children of the Poor." Social Security Bulletin, July, 1963, pp. 3-13. FS3.3.
Orshansky states that a fourth to a third of all American children live in poverty.
This report is an analysis of existing conditions in 1963.

Poverty: The Sick, Disabled, and Aged; Second Report of the Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity. Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1965.
Studies cited here indicate that many of the disabled, sick, and aged are among the nation's neediest people. The Task Force points out that not all persons in these categories are poor and that government programs to aid them should be limited to only those who have real need.
Various experts have also contributed study papers. The material here is of considerable utility.

RAINWATER, Lee. "Fear and the House as a Haven in the Lower Class." American Institute of Planners Journal, Vol. 32, pp. 23-37, January, 1966.
The designers of public housing should be aware of lower class attitudes toward housing as a shelter from a wide variety of human and nonhuman threats.

RAINWATER, Lee, and **WEINSTEIN**, Karol K. And the Poor Get Children. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1960.
Sex, contraception, and family planning among working class people are discussed. This study brings forth some interesting facts about the sexual habits and attitudes of working class people.

RIESSMAN, Frank. "Low-Income Culture: The Strength of the Poor." Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 417-421.
The strength gained by the poor in coping with their disadvantages can and should be cultivated to reduce these disadvantages. Riessman cites implications for the educational system and welfare programs.

ROSEN, Bernard C. "The Achievement Syndrome: A Psycho-Cultural Dimension of Social Stratification." *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 21, pp. 203-211, April, 1956.

Social classes possess two components leading to achievement orientation: a psychological factor called achievement motivation and a cultural factor involving value orientations. Hypothesis: Social strata differ to the extent to which their achievement motive is characteristic of members.

SHEPPARD, Harold L., and BELITSKY, A. Harvey. *Promoting Job-finding Success for the Unemployed.* Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1968.

The study attempts to combine the insights of economic thought and social psychology into the job-seeking behavior of blue collar workers.

The orientation is urban, but the study should also prove useful to the rural researcher.

SIMPSON, George, and YINGER, J. Milton. *Racial and Cultural Minorities*, 3rd ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

This is a comprehensive and well-documented treatment of cultural and racial minorities. It also deals with inter-group relations.

STOCKWELL, Edward G. "Fertility, Mortality, and Economic Status of Underdeveloped Areas." *Social Forces*, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 390-394, May, 1963.

Since it can be shown that countries having the same rates of growth can have very different fertility and mortality rates, it is suggested here that it is not the rate of population growth itself but the relative balance between the levels of fertility and mortality that gives rise to a given growth rate. Stockwell believes this is a more meaningful measure to consider in relation to economic development.

WHELPTON, P. K., CAMPBELL, A. A., and PATTERSON, J. E. *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States*. Princeton University Press, 1966.

WHITE, Gladys O., HILL, Alberta D., and AMIDON, Edna P. *Improving Home and Family Living Among Low Income Families*. Washington: HEW, Bureau of Family Services, BFS #736, May, 1962.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "Objective and Subjective Economic Disengagement Among Older Rural and Urban Men." *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 21, No. 3, July, 1966.

Aging involves inevitable withdrawal from interaction with others. This paper examines what proportions of random samples of two groups of elderly men reveal adaptive reactions to economic disengagement and what influence rural or urban residence has on adaptive reactions.

______________ "Pessimism Among Older Rural and Urban Persons." *Journal of Health and Human Behavior*, Vol. 2, pp. 132-137, Summer, 1961.
This is a study of aging, spatial and pyschological relationships.

______________ "Plans and Expectations for Older Age: A Study of Middle-Aged Persons in a Kentucky County", *Bulletin 708*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Sociology in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service, 1968.
Comparisons are made between small city dwellers and rural people.

CHILDREN OF THE POOR

CHILMAN, Catherine. "Economic and Social Deprivation: Its Effects on Children and Families in the United States - A Selected Bibliography." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 495-497.

DAVIS, A., and HAVIGHURST, R. J. "Social Class and Color Differences in Child-Rearing." *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 11, pp. 698-710, 1946.
This is a useful source despite the fact it was published in 1946.

Index to State Reports for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Y3W58/3:St2.

MALONE, Charles A., et al. *The Drifters: Children of Disorganized Lower-Class Families*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1967.
This is urban oriented, but there are many points of which the rural poverty researcher should be aware.

ORSHANSKY, Mollie. "Children of the Poor." *Social Security Bulletin*, July, 1963, Vol. 26, No. 7, pp. 3-12. FS3.3.
Useful statistical information is contained here regarding the number of children in poverty, family incomes, the incidence of poverty, factors associated with low income, income-support programs, and the legacy of poverty.

Report of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Y3.W58/3:2R24
Recommendations and a composite report of forum findings are presented.

WITMER, Helen. "Children and Poverty." *Children*, November-December, 1964, Vol. 11, No. 6, pp. 207-213.

YOUNG, Leontine. Wednesday's Children. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.

This is a study of child neglect and abuse which may have some relevance.

HEALTH OF THE POOR

"Age Patterns in Medical Care, Illness, and Disability: United States - July, 1963 - June, 1965." National Center for Health Statistics Series 10, Number 32. Washington: HEW, Public Health Service, June, 1966.

Statistics on the use of medical services and the extent of illness and disability in the population by age is provided here. Emphasis is on the health status of people 65 years and older.

American Medical Association Council on Rural Health - National Conference, 1959.

Articles on various health subjects are presented here.

Areawide Planning of Facilities for Long-Term Treatment and Care. Report of the Joint Committee of the American Hospital Association and Public Health Service. Washington: HEW, Public Health Service, 1963.

The report sets forth major principles in areawide planning for long-term care facilities, lists current resources and trends, states the needs of long-term patients, and offers several recommendations.

BIGART, Homer. "Hunger in America." New York Times, 118: 40566, 40567, 40568, 40569, and 40570, February 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1969.

This series was spurred by the McGovern Senate Committee on Hunger. Articles deal with rural blacks in the Southeastern states, migrants in Florida and Mississippi Delta blacks, Mexican Americans and Indians, and Appalachians.

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report. Vol. 27, No. 9, pp. 304-305.

The hunger hearings by Senator George McGovern's Select Subcommittee on Nutrition and Human Needs are summarized here.

"Free Food-Stamp Plan Is Proposed by McGovern." Louisville Courier-Journal, March 5, 1969.

McGovern of the Senate Select Subcommittee on Nutrition and Human Needs has proposed a free food stamp plan for families with incomes under $1000 a year.

GREENHILL, Stanley, and SINGH, Harry J. "Comparison of the Professional Functions of Rural and Urban General Practitioners." *Journal of Medical Education*, Vol. 40, pp. 856-861, September, 1965.

The study demonstrates that there are great differences between the professional roles of rural and urban practitioners.

This will offer some insights into rural health care.

"Health Care for the Aged." Cincinnati: Greater Cincinnati Hospital Council, 1965.

This is a summary of urban hospital utilization studies, population projections, and other factors related to the aged.

JAFFE, Frederick S. "Family Planning and Poverty." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 467-470, November, 1964.

Jaffe states that fertility control aspirations and reality differ due to lack of information.

Malnutrition and Federal Food Service Program. Hearings before the House Committee on Education and Labor, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, May 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, and 29, and June 3, 1968.

There is a considerable amount of information contained here.

MASON, Marie. *Rural Family Health in a Selected County in Kentucky*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, 1949.

This study deals with Powell County and may be useful despite its publication in 1949.

"Medical Care, Health, Status, and Family Income." National Center for Health Statistics *Series 10, Number 9*. Washington: HEW, Public Health Service, May, 1964.

Household interviews provided the data published here. Statistics are given on personal health expenditures, health insurance coverage, use of medical and dental services, chronic illness and disability, acute illness and disability days by family income, size of family, age and sex.

"Personal Health Expenses: Per Capita Annual Expenses, United States: July-December, 1962." National Center for Health Statistics, *Series 10, Number 27*. Washington: HEW, Public Health Service, February, 1966.

This is based on data collected by self-enumeration from July-December, 1962. It presents statistics on the per capita health expenses by age, sex, color, family income, education of head of the family, family size, geographic region, residence, limitation of activity, and insurance coverage.

The data is from 1966 but it should be helpful for comparative purposes.

Poverty: The Sick, Disabled, and Aged: Second Report. Washington: Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity of the United States Chamber of Commerce, 1965.

This contains 28 recommendations for improving the condition of the sick, disabled and aged.

ROEMER, Milton I. "Health Needs and Services of the Rural Poor." *Rural Poverty in the United States*, chapter 18. Washington: President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1968.

This is one of the better available articles on the subject.

SAUNDERS, Lyle. *Cultural Differences and Medical Care*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1954.

This is a useful general reference.

Series in Rural Health. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri, College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station.

This series may be of aid with regard to general rural health in selected areas. It dates back to the late fifties and early sixties.

SINCLAIR, Ward. "Cook Urges 4-Step Fight Against Hunger in U.S." *Louisville Courier-Journal*, March 5, 1969.

Senator Marlow Cook of Kentucky proposes a four-step plan for eliminating hunger and malnutrition: free food stamps on a temporary basis; expansion of OEO emergency food and medical program to supplement the food stamp and surplus commodity food programs; food stamps issued twice monthly; and community action agencies receiving funds and staff to teach nutrition to local recipients of federal food programs.

TUCKER, Murray A. "Health Care Planning: An Appraisal of Utilization and Delivery Models." *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

This paper contains first a discussion of the effects of specific demographic variables on health care utilization, and then a consideration of supply of health services. The author attempts to demonstrate the need for public policy to both finance and provide health care.

YERBY, Alonzo S. "The Disadvantaged and Health Care." American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. 5-9, January, 1966.

Yerby's paper was a highlight of the White House Conference on Health, November 3-4, 1965.

It is a basic source document.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "Health Problems of Older Persons in Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Kentucky." Lexington: University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1961.

Youmans has four objectives: to assess the impact of selected socio-environmental factors upon the physical health status of older persons; to appraise the effect of physical health upon the social and psychological behavior of older persons; to examine the impact of selected socio-environmental factors upon the role impairments and perceptions of older persons; and to present information on the health services available to and the health needs and costs of older persons.

MENTAL HEALTH OF THE POOR

"Deprivation and Personality - A New Challenge to Human Resources Development." Human Resources Development. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Government Research of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Parts 1 and 2, April 8, 10, 18, 23, and 24, 1968.

These hearings contain statements by experts which will provide the reader with insight into the role of deprivation in personality formation.

LIEBERMAN, E. James. "Preventive Psychiatry and Family Planning." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 471-477.

The relationship between poverty and excess fertility has relevance for preventive psychiatry. Lieberman suggests that areas needing such attention are sex education, personal competence in family planning, life outcomes related to planned and unplanned birth status, and mental health aspects of social change affecting the family.

Mental health rather than moral or economic considerations are paramount here.

McCARTY, Carol L., and ROSEN, Beatrice M. "Mental Health and Mental Health Services in Rural Communities" in Rural Youth in Crisis: Facts, Myths, and Social Change. Washington: HEW.

The article focuses on two major types of mental health services, the outpatient psychiatric clinic and development of consultation related to mental health services.

MYERS, Jerome K., and ROBERTS, Bertram H. *Family and Class Dynamics in Mental Illness*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1959.
This is concerned with specific research problems on mental illness among the poor.

"Psychiatry and Poverty," a special section in *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Vol. 122, September, 1965.

RIESSMAN, Frank, COHEN, Jerome, and PEARL, Arthur, Editors, *Mental Health of the Poor*. New York: Free Press, 1964.
The authors investigate the effects of social class on mental health and is primarily urban oriented.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "Socio-environmental Factors in the Health of Older Persons." *Geriatrics*, Vol. 17, pp. 442-450, July, 1962.
Youmans reports the impact of selected socio-environmental factors upon the physical health and mental outlook of 1236 men and women aged 60 and over in rural and urban areas of Kentucky. The mental outlook of the older persons varied with a wider range of socio-environmental factors than did their reported physical health or reported role impairments.

HOUSING OF THE POOR

ABRAMS, Charles. *The City is the Frontier*. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.
A study is made of urban renewal in the United States. The book points out existing problems and the need for new objectives.

"Austin Oaks '68". Washington: HUD, 1969.
This is a booklet containing the plans and costs of ten very low cost houses in an experimental housing project undertaken in Austin, Texas, by HUD at the direction of L. B. Johnson.

BEYER, Glenn H. and ROSE, J. Hugh. *Farm Housing*. New York: Wiley, 1957.

BIRD, Ronald and BEVERLY, Lucia. "Status of Rural Housing in the United States." *Agricultural Economics*, *Report No. 144*. Washington: USDA, Economics Research Service, September, 1968.
This report shows the number of substandard houses in rural areas and indicates that little improvement has been made since 1960.

BLAIR, F. H., Jr. "Mobile Homes--A New Challenge." *Law and Contempory Problems*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 286, 1967.

The report traces the growth of mobile homes as a part of the housing industry and shows how new zoning regulations and tax laws are needed to help this form of housing achieve greater respectability, and contribute more to housing lower income families.

"Building Codes: A Program for Intergovernmental Reform." Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, January, 1966.

The report identifies problems of the housing industry affected by building code regulations, and recommends a restructuring of intergovernmental responsibilities and modernization of codes through building research.

CASEY, William J. Real Estate, Desk Book, Second Edition. New York: Institute for Business Planning, 1968.

This is one volume of a three volume loose leaf reporter service dealing with most facets of real estate investments. It contains a comprehensive explanation of the housing law of 1968 and shows how private enterprise can profit by their new legislation. It also discusses the impact of the open housing laws.

Digest of Insurable Loans. Washington: HUD, FHA, October, 1966.

Primary terms for mortgage and loan insurance are authorized by the National Housing Act. The article shows amounts insurable, low-value ratio and terms of loan.

Essays in Urban Land Economics. Los Angeles: Real Estate Research Program, University of California, 1966.

This book contains sixteen essays on various topics of housing and land economics and finance, the housing industry and the city. It also contains a bibliography of the works of Leo Grebler, a leading scholar of real estate economics.

Fredella Village, A Housing Demonstration. Washington: HUD, F/TS-27, June, 1968.

This report contains pictures, facts and prices of a 28-unit two story low cost multifamily housing project constructed under mobile home technology using "stack up" twelve foot wide housing modules.

FRIEDEN, Bernard J. The Future of Old Neighborhoods. Boston: MIT Press, 1964.

The author discusses the decline in the number of commuters, the economics of rebuilding old neighborhoods, and the policies needed to provide housing for a changing population.

GREENE, Herbert. "Proposal for a Research Project for Housing Rehabilitation in Eastern Kentucky." Lexington: University of Kentucky School of Architecture, 1960.

The aim is improvement of housing for low income people in the area by producing prototype economy houses of good design costing between $4000 and $5000. The current failure to finance this type of housing and a labor force skilled in building have prevented the realization of such housing. Greene proposes use of local labor and material whenever feasible, mass production, site development plans suitable to the mountains, architecture suited to the landscape and social patterns of the people.

"Housing, Part II: The Federal Role." *Law and Contempory Problems*, Vol. XXXII, No. 3, 1967, pp. 371-550.

This is the second issue of a two issue symposium on housing which discusses the instructions and programs that constitute the federal government's response to the major problems confronting the nation's housing needs. The work contains eleven different articles by leaders in their respective fields.

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Public Law 90-448 90th Congress, S, 3497, August 1, 1968, 82 Stat. 476.

This contains the text of the 1968 Housing Law.

RAINWATER, Lee. "Fear and the House as a Haven in the Lower Class." *American Institute of Planners Journal*, Vol. 32, pp. 23-37, January, 1966.

The designers of public housing should be aware of lower class attitudes toward housing as a shelter from a wide variety of human and nonhuman threats.

Mobile Home Manufacturers Association, "Flash Facts," May, 1967.

The report shows that 58% of mobile home owners have income under $7000 and that 40.2% of these are extra skilled craftsmen or semiskilled operators, which comprise 30.6% of all U. S. households. It also shows that 75% of the homes under $12,500 sold in 1967 were mobile homes.

Model Case: Organization of a Non-Profit Corporation. Washington: Urban America, Inc., 1964.

This report explains the steps and forms needed to organize and form a non-profit corporation applying for exemption under section 501 (c)(3) of the internal revenue code. The model case is based on Pennsylvania law.

MORRIS, Raymond, and MOGEY, John. *The Sociology of Housing: Studies at Berinsfield*. London: Routledge and K. Paul, 1965.

This is a study of the sociology of housing carried out in England.

National Observer, Monday, August 12, 1968, p. 1, col. 1.
The article deals with the emergence of modular housing as a possible solution to housing the nation's poor.

"News", House and Home, September, 1968, p. 30.
The article explains how 274 elderly families were housed for five months in new single family homes using HUD's leased-housing program in conjunction with custom designed mobile homes located in a community atmosphere park.

"Non-Profit Landlord." Washington: Washington Planning and Housing Association and Urban America, Inc., 1967.
A case study of a couple who built a non-profit housing development under FHA 221d(3). The purpose is to demonstrate the problems inherent in the sponsor-tenant relationship and how they were alleviated.

RAINWATER, Lee. "Social and Cultural Problems of Migrants to Cities" in Rural Poverty in the United States. Washington: President's Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1968.
This is an important chapter by a leading sociologist summarizing the leading studies on the social and psychological relationship of housing to people in poverty.

Summary of Federal Housing Programs for Low and Moderate Income Families. Washington: Non-Profit Housing Center, Urban America, Inc.
This contains a concise explanation of programs under the authority of the Federal Housing Administration and the Housing Assistance Administration of HUD.

"Who Really Gives A Damn About Housing?" American Builders, November, 1968.
The author gives a comprehensive, in-depth, analysis of the housing problem, rural and urban, and a commentary on the success of past federal programs. He predicts the success of the 1968 Housing Law, together with recommended actions for both the private and public sectors, and helps solve numerous interacting problems.
This is one of the best and most realistic reports in this area to date.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

BERLIN, Irving N. "Special Learning Problems of Deprived Children." NEA Journal, March, 1966, pp. 23-24.

BRANSON, Herman. "College Admissions," *NEA Journal*, October, 1966, p. 43-44.

This focuses on admitting the disadvantaged to college and keeping them there. It is similar to Upward Bound in theory.

BRAVERMAN, Miriam. "Favorite Books of Disadvantaged Youth," *NEA Journal*, December, 1966, p.48-49+.

This study provides useful insights into the literary horizons of disadvantaged youth.

CARLTON, Leslie, and MOORE, Robert H. "Culturally Disadvantaged Children Can Be Helped," *NEA Journal*, September, 1966, pp. 13-14.

COATES, Robert H. "Preparing Adults for Rapid Change," *NEA Journal*, December, 1966, pp. 23-25.

The article focuses on the problems of adult education.

COLLIER, Bert. "Miami's Decision: A Blend of Cultures," *South Education Report*, Vol. 2, No. 3, October, 1966.

This article deals with the educational problems of Cuban refugees arriving in Miami.

CONLISK, John. "Determinants of School Enrollment and Relative Progress in School," *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, January, 1966.

This is a preliminary draft, but the findings should prove helpful.

DAVIDSON, Helen H., and LANG, G. "Children's Perceptions of their Teachers' Feelings Toward Them Related to Self-Perception, School Achievement, and Behavior," *Journal of Experimental Education*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 107-118.

This article deals with the education of disadvantaged minorities.

The Disadvantaged Poor: Education and Employment; Third Report of the Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity. Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1965.

The relationship between education and jobs is discussed. Recommendations are made, and a series of study papers is included.

Education: An Answer To Poverty. Washington: Office of Economic Opportunity and Office of Education, 1966.

School programs which are eligible for federal aid are suggested here.

"Education in America," Saturday Review, Vol. 51, No. 42, pp. 61-73, October 19, 1968.

This is a series of articles on the relevancy of education, particularly for the so-called disadvantaged or minorities.

ENGBRETSON, William E. "Creative Programs in Teacher Education," NEA Journal, December, 1966, p. 45-47.

The disadvantaged child is the subject here.

FANTINI, Mario D., and WEINSTEIN, Gerald. The Disadvantaged. New York: Harper & Row, 1968.

Methods and relevant curricula as well as identification of the disadvantaged are covered in this source.

GARDNER, John W. "National Goals in Education," in Goals for Americans. Washington: President's Commission on National Goals, 1965.

Mr. Gardner provides some insights into national education goals.

GOLDBERG, Miriam L. "Adapting Teacher Style to Pupil Differences: Teachers for Disadvantaged Children," in Passow, A. Harry, Goldberg, Miriam L., and Tannenbaum, Abraham J., editors, Education of the Disadvantaged: A Book of Readings. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1967, p. 465-482.

This is an article on the types of persons needed to effectively teach the disadvantaged.

GORDON, Edmund W., and WILKERSON, Doxey A. Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged, Programs and Practices: Preschool through College. New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1966.

The authors list, analyze, and evaluate programs in preschool through college compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This source covers most aspects of the subject in programs throughout the United States.

HANSEN, W. Lee, WEISBROD, Burton A., and SCANLON, William J. "Determinants of Earnings: Does Schooling Really Count?" Discussion Papers. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

In this preliminary draft, the authors set forth a model of the determinants of earnings, use the model to reveal the extent to which school (not learning) is important as a determinant, and examine how several important personal and environmental factors seem to operate in determining earning levels.

HARDING, Alice Currie. "Project Get Set," NEA Journal, October, 1966, pp. 16-18.

HAVIGHURST, Robert. "Liberal Education and Categories of Pupils," *Journal of Teacher Education*, Summer, 1967.
Havighurst categorizes pupils and states what is necessary to teach each classification effectively.

HENDERSON, George. "Beyond Poverty of Income," a summary of the unpublished doctoral dissertation, *Aspirations and Social Class in Pockets of Poverty: A Study of Educational Obsolescence*. Detroit: Wayne State University, 1965. Excerpt from *Journal of Negro Education*, Winter, 1967, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 42-50.
Henderson discusses the effects of deprivation on reasonable aspirations, education, etc. He also discusses the need for constructive guidance, not misplaced rewards and sympathy.

Increasing Understanding of Public Problems and Policies: A Group Study of Topics in the Field of Extension Education. Chicago: Farm Foundation, 1964.
Part I contains the following articles: (1) The Role of Education in a Democratic Society" by John T. Caldwell; (2) "Under-Investment in the Quality of Schooling: The Rural Farm Areas" by Theodore W. Schultz; (3) "Significant Gaps in Education and Training" by Benjamin C. Willis; (4) "Current Programs for Meeting Special Education and Training Needs - A Report" by Roy W. Dugger; (5) "Alternative Approaches to Post-High School Education" by Isaac K. Beckes.

ISENBERG, Robert M. "The Rural Disadvantaged," *NEA Journal*, April, 1963, p. 27.

JOHNSTON, Denis F. "Educational Attainment of Workers," March, 1962, *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 86, No. 5, pp. 504-515.
Johnston analyzes recent trends in educational attainment among American Workers, the relation between education and occupation, and the association of education with employment and income.

JONES, George W. "Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged," *NEA Journal*, Vol. 56, No. 4, pp. 21-23, April, 1967.
Jones states reasons for the failure in educating disadvantaged students and gives necessities for making their education relevant.

Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 33, No. 3, Summer, 1964.
This issue deals with educational planning for the socially disadvantaged child and youth.

LANDERS, J., and MERCURIO, Carmella. "Improving Curriculum and Instructions for the Disadvantaged Minorities," *Journal of Negro Education,* Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 342-366.

This article is of interest to the researcher in minority education.

LANDIS, Ruth. *Culture in American Education*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1965.

LARSSON, Carl. "FEAST Attracts Job Hungry Students," December, 1966, pp. 20-22.

LOHMAN, Joseph D. "Expose--Don't Impose," *NEA Journal*, January, 1966, pp. 24-26.

MARTYN, Kenneth A. "Increasing Opportunities in Higher Education for Disadvantaged Students," Number 1026. Sacramento, California: Coordinating Council for Higher Education, July, 1966.

The disadvantaged student is defined in terms of family income and residence, and methods of helping him attain greater educational goals are set forth.

This is primarily concerned with California, but it is worth investigating for other areas.

MOREHEAD, Richard M. "Bilingual Education - A Problem Elsewhere," *South Education Report*, October, 1966.

"A National Service Program -- How It Will Help the Disadvantaged," *NEA Journal*, April, 1963, p. 28+.

This Kennedy plan for the United States was given impetus by the success of the Peace Corps.

The information is from 1963, but it is part of the evolvement of educational policy.

NEWTON, Eunice. "Verbal Destitution: The Pivotal Barrier To Learning," *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. 29, pp. 497-499, 1960.

Broad suggestions are presented which can be followed in any curriculum to aid the verbally destitute.

"The National Teacher Corps To Reach and Teach The Children of Poverty." Washington: HEW, Office of Education, 1966.

This explains the functions of the Teacher Corps and its training, etc.

ORNSTEIN, A. C. "Program Revision for Disadvantaged Children," *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 117-124.

Ornstein argues for relevant education for the disadvantaged in American cities.

His long range suggestions are applicable in the rural situation.

PASSOW, A. H., Editor, *Education in Depressed Areas*. New York: Teachers College Bureau of Publications, Columbia University, 1963.

PASSOW, A. H. *Developing Programs for the Educationally Disadvantaged*. New York: Columbia University Teachers College Press, 1968.

RIBICH, Thomas I. *Education and Poverty*. Washington: Brookings Institute, 1968.

Education has been set forth as a panacea for the problems of the poor. Ribich acknowledges the need for education, but he does not view it as a cure-all.

RIESSMAN, Frank. "Some Suggestions for Teaching the Culturally Deprived," *NEA Journal*, April, 1963, pp. 20-22.

Riessman is an acknowledged leader in the field, and this report provides useful insights into the education of the culturally deprived.

_______________ *The Culturally Deprived Child*.

The author, a teacher and psychologist, describes aspects of the deprived child such as his family and its differences from white middle class standards, his attitudes toward authority, and his resistance to formal education.

SCHULTZ, T. W. "Education and Economic Growth," Offprint from the Sixtieth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, 1961.

SEXTON, Patricia. *Education and Income*. New York: Viking Press, 1961.

"Should We Raise the School-Leaving Age?" *American Child*, Vol. 46, No. 3, May, 1964, entire issue.

The ideas here have special relevance to the poor and their drop out potential.

"Teaching Johnny To Read: Breakthrough?" *U.S. News & World Report*, February 17, 1969, pp. 98-99.

The article describes teaching reading by means of the Sullivan method. Several cases of remarkable improvement are cited. Drawbacks are also mentioned lest the Sullivan method be thought a panacea for educating the disadvantaged.

TIEDT, Sidney W. *Teaching the Disadvantaged Child.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1968.

This is specifically for teachers -- the hows and whys of teaching the deprived.

TROUT, Lawana. "We Ain't Unteachable -- Just Unteached," *NEA Journal*, April, 1967, pp. 24-26.

A disadvantaged class explores all sides of prejudice and learns to understand it.

TWEETEN, Luther G. "The Role of Education in Alleviating Rural Poverty," *Ag. Ec. Report 114*. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, June, 1967.

Education is presented as only one method of combatting poverty. It is long range, not instant change and improvement. Education is flexible and leads to fewer mistakes, according to Tweeten. A bibliography is included at the end.

WATTS, Harold W., and HORNER, David L. "The Educational Benefits of Head Start: A Quantitative Analysis," *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

The authors attempt to assess the effects of Head Start on a child's educational achievement and social readiness tests.

WEINBERG, Meyer. *Race and Place: A Legal History of the Neighborhood School*. Washington: HEW, Office of Education, 1967. FS5.238: 38005

This is a legal history of the neighborhood school.

"What Is New in Programs for Educationally Disadvantaged?" Frankfort: Kentucky Department of Education, 1965.

This report describes programs to aid the disadvantaged and also contains an extensive bibliography.

THE POOR AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

BEDELL, Douglas. "Defining Distress: Neediest Areas Can't Meet EDA's Rigid Formulas for Aid," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 168, No. 16, October 24, 1966.

Bedell states that much EDA aid is limited to cities because rural areas can't meet the qualification formula.

Economic Report of the President Together With the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors. Washington: GPO, 1964.

This report by the Council precipitated the war on poverty. Chapter 2 on the problem of poverty is particularly of interest.

Federal Programs for the Development of Human Resources. A compendium of papers submitted to the Subcommittee on Economic Progress of the Joint Economic Committee, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, a committee print, 1968.

Part I has sections on program appraisal, national goals, program management and coordination and manpower and education.

Part II tells of income maintenance and family support, health care and improvement, housing and the quality of man's environment.

The First Step on a Long Journey and Appendix. Washington: OEO, 1965. PrEX10.2: C76: Vol. I and 2

The first step contains an outline of various programs under OEO, their prospects, accomplishments and difficulties.

The Appendix contains statistics on workers, the budget, those helped, etc.

This is a necessary source to gain a picture of OEO in its infancy.

FREEDMAN, Louis I. "The Background of the Present Status and Availability of National Programs for the Aged with Special Reference to Programs Available in Kentucky". Lexington: University of Kentucky, dissertation, 1965.

This is a very good summary of national medical programs available to the aged in Kentucky up through 1965. It also contains a bibliography of pertinent government documents.

LEVITAN, Sar A. *Federal Manpower Policies and Programs To Combat Unemployment*. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1964.

This report furnishes background on the early days of the war on poverty. Levitan describes major federal manpower programs designed to develop a more viable labor force and to reduce unemployment. His purpose is to assist in evaluating and clarifying the implications of these federal programs.

________________ *Vocational Education and Federal Policy*. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1963.

This is a useful resource, particularly up to 1963.

LYNTON, Edith. "The Nonprofessional Scene," *American Child*, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 9-13, Winter, 1967.

Riessman's idea of nonprofessionals doing some jobs of the professional has not been too effective in practice, according to Lynton. Most cases saw only one job level, not an ascending hierarchy, and that was just barely above the $3000 poverty line. This was seen in Community Action Programs which supposedly have a mandate to hire and help the poor.

This is valuable for the critical view of Riessman's plan.

SULLIVAN, Joseph W. "Anti-Poverty Package," Wall Street Journal, Vol. 163, No. 10, April 3, 1964.

Sullivan presents a criticism of OEO agencies and other anti-poverty programs.

National Conference on Law and Poverty Proceedings. Washington: Justice Department and Office of Economic Opportunity, June 23-25, 1965. PrEx10.2: L412.

This includes the following categories: I. Legal Needs of the Poor; 1. Problems Relating to Real Property; 2. Consumer Credit Problems of the Poor; 3. Problems Involving Family and Child; 4. Administration of Welfare Rights; 5. The Poor Man's Lawyer and Governmental Agencies; 6. The Administration of Criminal Justice; II. Organization of Legal Services for the Poor; 1. Legal Aid - Current Needs, New Directions; 2. Experiments in Serving the Indigent; 3. Law Schools and the War on Poverty; III. Legal Services for the Rural Poor; 1. Legal Services in Appalachia; 2. The World of Grannies Branch, Clay County, Kentucky; 3. Feasibility Survey of Legal Problems of Grannies Branch; 4. Preliminary Feasibility Survey; 5. Legal Services for Migrant Laborers; 6. Legal Services for the Indian; IV. Problems Posed for the Legal Profession; 1. Standards of Determining Indigency; 2. Relation of Legal Services Program with Local Bar Association; 3. Canons of Professional Ethics.

"The National Teacher Corps To Reach and Teach the Children of Poverty." Washington: HEW, Office of Education, 1966. FS 5.2: T22/18.

This report deals with the function of the Teacher Corps, its training, etc.

"Public Assistance: To What End?" Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Council, 1967.

The conclusion is stated that public assistance is lacking in areas in which it is most needed because it has a self-restricting structure designed to spend enough to salve the consciences of those living comfortably.

Upward Bound: Policy Guidelines and Application Instructions. Washington: Community Action Program, OEO, December, 1965. PrEX 10.2: Up 9.

A complete guide is presented here, and it is useful for those studying ways to aid the poor. Included are appendices containing comments by observers of previous programs, list of OEO regional offices, and principles for determining costs applicable to grants for Upward Bound.

"Which Way Community Action Programs?" American Child, Vol. 47, No. 4, November, 1965, entire issue.

This is a very useful analysis.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR

The Extension of Legal Services to the Poor. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1964. FS 14.2: L52.

This is primarily urban oriented, but it has some insights to offer for the rural poor's legal problems.

GROSSER, Charles F., and SPARER, Edward V. "Legal Services for the Poor: Social Work and Social Justice," Social Work, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 81-87.

The authors state the belief that legal services on behalf of the poor would greatly facilitate attainment of social work goals. It is argued that social work is central if the provision of such legal services is to be realized.

Legal Services in Action - The Poor Seek Justice. Washington: OEO, Legal Services, Community Action Program, 1967.

This describes how lawyers can help in the war on poverty and improve the lawyer image held by the poor.

MANDELL, Betty. "The Crime of Poverty," Social Work, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 11-15.

This is an account of five men who were jailed for refusing to cut brush in near-zero weather in deep snow. They offered to do other work in order to receive relief money. The article presents the legal problems of the poor as well as their welfare assistance ones.

Useful insights can be gained into welfare recipients' problems with the agencies designated to help them.

National Conference on Law and Poverty Proceedings. Washington: Justice Department and Office of Economic Opportunity, June 23-25, 1965.

Included here are the following subjects: I. Legal Needs of the Poor; A. Problems Relating to Real Property; B. Consumer Credit Problems of the Poor; C. Problems Involving Family and Child; D. Administration of Welfare Rights; E. The Poor Man's Lawyer and Government Agencies; F. The Administration of Criminal Justice; II. Organization of Legal Services for the Poor; A. Legal Aid -- Current Needs, New Directions; B. Experiments in Serving the Indigent; C. Law Schools and the War on Poverty; III. Legal Services for the Rural Poor; A. Legal Services in Appalachia; B. The World of Grannies Branch, Clay County, Kentucky; C. Feasibility Survey of Legal Problems in Grannies Branch; D. Preliminary Feasibility Survey; E. Legal Services for Migrant Laborers; F. Legal Services for the Indians, IV. Problems Posed for the Legal Profession; A. Standards of Determining Indigency; B. Relation of Legal Service Program with Local Bar Association; C. Canons of Professional Ethics.

"The Poor Seek Justice," Washington: OEO, 1967.
This short booklet summarizes the OEO's Legal Services program, and discusses those who are trying to take advantage of the poor.

TEN BROECK, Jacobus. The Law of the Poor. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co., 1966.
Articles in the beginning of the symposium deal with general and recurrent problems in the law experienced by the poor. Later ones cover special problems: legal aid, welfare, housing, family law, etc.
The legal insights found here are very valuable.

THE POOR AND WELFARE AGENCIES

CLOWARD, Richard A., and PIVEN, Frances Fox. "Migration, Politics, and Welfare," Saturday Review, Vol. 51, No. 46, pp. 31-35, November 16, 1968.
The authors believe that conservatism in the South has kept state welfare payments low, so indigent families move North for aid and swell the cities' rolls; in addition, many people suffer because they can't meet residence qualifications in order to receive the help they need.

FURIE, Sidney. "Birth Control and the Lower Class Unmarried Mother," Social Work, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 42-49.
Furie states that the case-worker's traditional approach to unmarried mothers appears to be inappropriate for the lower class and may be inhibiting more meaningful programs.

KASPER, Herschel. Welfare Payments and Work Incentive - Some Determinants of the Rates of General Assistance Payments. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1967.
The paper presents an analysis of the determinants of the proportion of people receiving one form of public assistance, the assistance payment.

MANDELL, Betty, "The Crime of Poverty," Social Work, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 11-15.
This is an account of five men who were jailed for refusing to cut brush in near-zero weather in deep snow. They offered to do other work in order to receive relief money. The article demonstrates the legal problems of the poor as well as their welfare assistance ones. Excellent insight can be gained into welfare recipients' problems with the agencies designated to help them.

MORGAN, James. *Income and Welfare in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.

This is an extensive study based on original research (2800 families were interviewed).

WRIGHT, Mary W. "Public Assistance in the Appalachian South," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 406-409.

This social worker describes the bewildering experience of a man seeking aid from the public assistance office people and their failure to help him in getting through red tape.

THE WAR ON POVERTY

ANDERSON, James E. "Poverty, Unemployment and Economic Development: The Search for a National Antipoverty Program," *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 29, pp. 70-93, February, 1967.

Anderson examines antipoverty strategy following a discussion of the nature of poverty. Political aspects of the war on poverty are examined.

This merits considerable attention.

"The Army and the War on Poverty," *American Child*, Vol. 48, No. 4, Fall, 1966, entire issue.

Floyd McKissick, Whitney Young, and others express their views here. There is also a dialogue among youth at the conclusion of the discussions.

BAUM, E.L., and GLASGOW, R. B. "A Case Study of a Persistent Low Income Area in South Central Kentucky - Its Needs and Potentials for Development," a paper presented at the Workshop on Problems of Chronically Depressed Rural Areas in Asheville, North Carolina, April 27, 1965. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1965.

The authors deal with the economic history, status, and future prospects of a five-county area. They conclude that this small area is not viable for economic development to attain substantive growth in a reasonable time. Thus, they recommend its inclusion with other areas.

BERRY, Brian J. L. "Strategies, Models and Economic Theories of Development in Rural Regions," *Ag. Ec. Report 127*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, December, 1967.

Berry states that the small model programs to stem rural poverty have not succeeded because of the need for regional solutions.

BIRD, Alan R. "Development and Antipoverty Work -- An Exploration of Questions Relating to Rural People," a paper presented to the National Council of Churches in Washington, March 15, 1967. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1967.

This paper follows a general approach which merits reading.

BURKE, Edmund M. "Have the Poor Wrecked Johnson's War on Poverty?" *Antioch Review*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 443-468, Winter 1967-1968.

Burke suggests that militants direct efforts at more substantive issues such as creating employment opportunities, etc.

Governmental efforts should implement real citizen planning, and they should be in administrative jobs, and there should be an understanding of the differences between political action and citizen participation.

CATER, Douglas. "The Politics of Poverty," *Reporter*, Vol. 30, pp. 16-20, February 13, 1964.

Cater suggests the politics which may enter into the war on poverty and slow it down.

COHEN, Wilbur J., and SULLIVAN, Eugenia. "Poverty in the United States," *HEW Indicators*, Washington: HEW, February, 1964.

This article contains statistics on poverty early in the war on poverty.

Congressional Quarterly "Weekly Report". Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., December 15, 1967, pp. 2546-2551.

The antipoverty legislation for fiscal 1968 is discussed in detail.

DELBECQ, Andre L., and KAPLAN, Sidney J. "The Myth of the Indigenous Community Leader," *Academy of Management Journal*, March, 1968.

The authors describe managerial leadership failings within local anti-poverty centers. They propose a task force organization structure to capitalize on strengths of Negro managers and deal with the complexities of the urban problem.

Although it is urban in orientation, rural poverty researchers can find relevant material here.

"The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964," a compilation of materials relevant to S.2642, prepared for the Select Committee on Poverty of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session.

This group of hearings is of use for background purposes.

"Economic Opportunity Act of 1964." Hearings before the Subcommittee on the War on Poverty Program of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, on HR 10440.

These hearings will prove useful as background material.

EDELMAN, John W. "Organized Labor's Anti-Poverty Program," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 450-451.

Edelman states that in order to fight poverty, unions must remove racial barriers, create new jobs, work for higher minimum wage laws, aid in the attainment of hour and wage laws by farm workers, encourage new public works and housing programs, work toward a decrease in the cost of medical care, encourage job training programs, and help toward the revision of federal and state unemployment and compensation laws.

"Expand the War on Poverty." Hearings before the Select Subcommittee on Poverty of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 89th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1759.

These hearings are quite helpful.

GREEN, Christopher, and LAMPMAN, Robert J. "Schemes for Transferring Income to the Poor," Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, February, 1967.

This article presents various programs for transferring additional income to poor people. Nine particular methods are evaluated and a selection is made by the authors of the one which seems to them to be the most hopeful of a good result per dollar expenditure.

GREEN, Edith, "Who Should Administer the War on Poverty?" *American County Government*, Vol. 33, pp. 8-10, January, 1968.

This is a very useful, though brief, article on local administration of federal funds.

"Intergovernmental Relations in the Poverty Program." Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, April, 1966.

This study analyzes the early problems of the poverty program.

JENNETTE, Jo Ellen. "Project Moneywise: Credit Union's Role in the War on Poverty." HEW Indicators, December, 1966.

JONES, Howard, compiled, "Economic Development in Ghetto Areas," National Association for Community Development, August, 1968.

This is a preliminary survey of economic development in ghetto areas which may be used as a source of background information for community actions and community development agencies.

"Ladders to Opportunity." Washington: Office of Economic Opportunity, 1968. PrEx10.2: Op 5

These are case studies of OEO-aided persons. They are useful for illustrative purposes.

LAMPMAN, Robert J. "Ends and Means in the War on Poverty." Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Reprint 3, 1966.

This is a concise summary of the major approaches to the solutions of poverty from social and economic points of view.

________________. "One-Fifth of a Nation." Challenge, Vol. 12, pp. 11-13, April, 1964.

The article states that one-fifth of all Americans live in poverty.

It should be read as an early comment on the war on poverty effort.

LARGE, Arlen J. "Anti-Poverty Hot-Spot: Community Action Push Draws Poor but Angers Some Local Interests," Wall Street Journal, Vol. 169, No. 1, May 16, 1967.

City fathers and the poor complain. The poor say nonprofessionals aren't trained enough or show favoritism. Local government doesn't like "maximum feasible participation of the poor" rule because they feel it undercuts duly elected officials and causes unrest.

Large gives a complete picture of the headaches faced by administrators of Community Action Programs.

Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 31, No. 1, Winter, 1966.

This special issue is devoted to anti-poverty programs.

LEVITAN, Sar A. "VISTA - The Great Society's Domestic Volunteers," Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, Washington Notes, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 12-18, 1968.

This report is an evaluation of VISTA. Levitan questions the positioning of workers and the unskilled work some of them do. He recommends that VISTA work

be concentrated in rural rather than urban areas of need and that unskilled work be performed by the poor.

LUTZ, Harley L. "Preserving Poverty," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 163, No. 16, April 15, 1964.
Lutz states several government policies which have hindered the war on poverty.

MACHLUP, Fritz. "Strategies in the War on Poverty," in Winter, J. Alan, Rabow, Jerome, and Chesler, Mark, Editors, *Vital Problems for American Society: Meanings and Means*. New York: Random House, p. 352-369.
Machlup states that many avenues must be attacked to win this war; so far, some have not even been approached, some are good as now conceived, and some should be relegated to the trash barrel.

MARCH, Michael S. "Poverty: How Much Will The War Cost?" *Social Service Review*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 141-156.
March quotes many facts and figures and draws the following conclusions: poverty is durable; the poverty of knowledge about poverty must be overcome first; the war on poverty must be waged on many fronts for years and will cost billions; major progress was made from 1964-1965.

MAXWELL, Neil. "Rural Dixie's Plight: Poor Southern Negroes' Life Worsens Despite the War on Poverty," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 172, No. 1, October 8, 1968.
Maxwell describes conditions in Tunica County, Mississippi, where mechanization has taken jobs from plantation workers. Also, there are job training programs but no jobs.

National Conference on Law and Poverty Proceedings, Washington: Justice Department and Office of Economic Opportunity, June 23-25, 1965.
Included here are the following topics: I. Legal Needs of the Poor; A. Problems Relating to Real Property; B. Consumer Credit Problems of the Poor; C. Problems Involving Family and Child; D. Administration of Welfare Rights; E. The Poor Man's Lawyer and Government Agencies; F. The Administration of Criminal Justice; II. Organization of Legal Services for the Poor; A. Legal Aid--Current Needs, New Directions; B. Experiments in Serving the Indigent; C. Law Schools and the War on Poverty; III. Legal Services for the Rural Poor; A. Legal Services in Appalachia; B. The World of Grannies Branch, Clay County, Kentucky; C. Feasibility Survey of Legal Problems of Grannies Branch; D. Preliminary Feasibility Survey; E. Legal Services for Migrant Laborers;

F. Legal Services for the Indians; IV. Problems Posed for the Legal Profession; A. Standards of Determining Indigency; B. Relation of Legal Service Program with Local Bar Association; C. Canons of Professional Ethics.

PIVEN, Frances. "Participation of Residents in Neighborhood Community Action Programs," Social Work, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 73-80.

Piven maintains that in order to induce the poor to participate, a strategy must be designed to overcome the general lack of resources in low income areas: scarcity of knowledge, apathy, and few inducements to hold leadership or build organizations.

"Poverty Drive: War or Window-Dressing?, American Child, Vol. 46, No. 2, March, 1964, entire issue.

Oscar Ornati presents an overview of poverty, and Wilbur Cohen gives the Johnson Administration's point of view. Also included are industry's stake in the eradication of poverty, poverty and social change, and the political necessities of abundance.

All are useful and form an integrated whole.

"Poverty Programs: Applause, Analysis, and Accountability," American Child, Vol. 47, No. 2, March, 1965, entire issue.

The authors present exactly what the title suggests, and their comments merit considerable thought.

"Poverty's War Comes Next," Economist, Vol. 222; pp. 821-822, March 4, 1967.

This article maintains that the poverty war hasn't been tried yet. Economist states that the Administration is in no mood to be bold enough to really accomplish anything.

"Project Moneywise: Role of the Credit Unions in the War on Poverty," Washington: HEW, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Social Security Administration, March, 1967. FS 3.302: M 74/3.

This is quite useful.

"Real Story of the Poverty War," U.S. News & World Report, Vol. 58, pp. 37-40, June 14, 1965.

The article contains a graph of the percentage of poor in the United States by race and states what constitutes poverty in various sizes of families. It describes the salary scale of poverty workers and implies exorbitance. It also contains a list of various poverty agencies.

"The Role of the Businessman in Reducing Poverty." Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1966.

This is a printed copy of a panel discussion on the subject.

SCHORR, Burt. "'Suicidal' Rural Gap in the Poverty War," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 171, No. 16, February 20, 1968.

Schorr tells of aids to cities and agricultural subsidies to the wealthy - none of which aid the rural poor. The Agriculture Department supposedly is too fearful of Congressional agricultural leaders to oppose them to help the poor.

"Seminar on Manpower Policy and Program: The Church and the Antipoverty Program." Washington: Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1966. L1.2: M31/24.

Presented here is a condensed transcript of one of a series of manpower seminars.

SHOSTAK, Arthur B. "Promoting Participation of the Poor: Philadelphia's Anti-Poverty Program," *Social Work*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 64-72.

This is an evaluation of Philadelphia's program to help the poor elect their own to the city's Anti-Poverty Action Committee.

"Some of the Problems in Fighting Poverty," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 56, pp. 86-87, June 8, 1964.

Problems are listed: it is hard to find the hard-core unemployed, some don't trust motives behind training programs, some drop out, some can't get jobs later, etc.

"State Minimum Wage Legislation: A Weapon in the War on Poverty." Washington: Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1966.

Various kinds of minimum wage laws are explained. Appendix A illustrates types of jobs and their wages in various areas. Appendix B has a checklist of standards set by state minimum wage laws. Appendix C summarizes the state minimum wage status.

"Sudden Drive on 'Poverty' - Why?" *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 56, pp. 36-39, January 20, 1964.

The article says the poverty war was designed to get votes in the 1964 election from poor and others who feel poor and think they'll receive government aid.

Interesting studies are cited p. 38-39 on the buying habits of the poor.

"There's Already a 'War on Poverty'," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 56, p. 46, April 13, 1964.

The article describes government action to aid the poor before the official war on poverty was initiated and deems the former massive as compared with war on poverty proposals.

This is one of the early evaluations.

"VISTA Fact Book." Washington: Office of Economic Opportunity, December, 1968. PrEX 10.21

Very useful statistics are presented at the beginning. The booklet outlines programs in each state and gives a summary of work, the number of volunteers, etc.

This should prove helpful in conjunction with other material.

"The War That Has Yet To Be Fought," *Economist*, Vol. 226, pp. 43-44, February 24, 1968.

The contention is that the poverty war never really got off the ground due to lack of money and initiative and the preponderence of disinclination to rock the boat.

WATERMAN, Kenneth S. "Local Issues in the Urban War on Poverty," *Social Work,* Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 57-63.

The article describes various types of chronically poor and suggests how to use federal money to motivate the poor to help themselves.

"The Watershed: A New Look At the War on Poverty," Washington: Office of Economic Opportunity, 1967. PrEx10.2: W31.

An evaluation of OEO's first two years is presented.

WENTWORTH, Eric. "The Rural Poor: Distressed Farm Areas Trail Cities in Winning Poverty War Benefits," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 165, No. 1, April 20, 1965.

It is estimated that half of the poverty stricken are rural, but estimates that only 5% of the poverty funds go to rural recipients. It is harder for rural leaders to be reached, less professional help is available to write applications for funds.

"Who Gets the Cash in the War on Poverty," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 56, pp. 33-35, March 30, 1964.

There is concentration on youth to break poverty cycle at nearly $1 billion to start; ideas from the Peace Corps and the old CCC are presented.

Rural area plan, work-training, work-study, community action are each discussed.

WILCOX, Clair. *Toward Social Welfare: An Analysis of Programs and Proposals Attacking Poverty, Insecurity, and Inequality of Opportunity*. Homewood, Illinois: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1969.

This source contains extensive information about social welfare for the aged, minority groups, etc. In addition, a quite extensive bibliography is included.

THE ACADEMIC VIEW OF POVERTY

CHANSKY, Norman M. *Untapped Good: The Rehabilitation of School Dropouts*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1966.

This is a report on Operation Second Chance; it describes how dropouts were identified, recruited, assessed, and trained.

Chansky provides some insights into the dropout and his problems.

COLEMAN, James S., *et al*. *Equality of Educational Opportunity*. HEW, Office of Education, 1966.

Special attention was paid to six racial and ethnic groups; and the authors addressed themselves to four major questions: the extent to which racial and ethnic groups are segregated in public schools; whether schools offer equal educational opportunity in terms of other criteria regarded as indicators of educational quality; how much students learn as measured by their performance on standardized achievement tests; and the attempt to discern possible relationships between students' achievement and the kinds of schools they attend.

GALBRAITH, John Kenneth. "Let Us Begin: An Invitation to Action on Poverty," *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 228, pp. 16-26, March, 1964.

This is an intellectual's approach to the problem and it is eminently readable.

LAMPMAN, Robert J. "Ends and Means in the War Against Poverty," Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1966.

This work discusses goals and methods of obtaining them in the war on poverty.

It is useful and a concise summary.

"National Conference on Education of the Disadvantaged," report of the conference held in Washington, July 18-20, 1966. Washington: HEW, Office of Education, 1966.

This summation of content of special programs, panel discussions, and major addresses merits reading by the poverty researcher.

PEARL, Arthur, and RIESSMAN, Frank. *New Careers for the Poor.* New York: Free Press, 1965.

The authors believe that the poor could be trained to perform the paperwork for professional people. Thus, they would have jobs and also gain leadership experience. In addition, they would be able to communicate better with those being helped than the professional in some cases.

"A Think Tank that Thinks for the Poor," *Business Week*, June 22, 1968, pp. 106-110.

The University of Wisconsin federally financed Institute for Research on Poverty is described here.

TITMUSS, Richard. "Poverty v. Inequality: Diagnosis," *The Nation*, Vol. 200, pp. 130-133, February 8, 1965.

Titmuss discusses the suddenly acceptable social issue of poverty in the United Kingdom and the U. S.

USDAN, Michael, and BERTOLAET, Frederick, Editors. *Teachers for the Disadvantaged*. Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 1966.

This is the report of the School-University Teacher-Education Project of the Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement in Cooperation with Northwestern University.

The education of teachers for the disadvantaged is vital to any aid for these children.

WATTS, Harold M. *An Economic Definition of Poverty*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

Watts defines poverty, including variables worked out in the form of algebraic equations.

RURAL POVERTY

"The American Farmer," *Population Bulletin*, Washington: Population Reference Bureau, May, 1963.

This is a useful reference for most studies of rural life.

"The American Underclass: Red, White and Black," *Transaction*, Vol. 6, No. 4, February, 1969.

This entire issue contains articles pertinent to rural poverty.

BIRD, Alan R. "Poverty in Rural Areas of the U.S," *Ag. Econ. Report 63*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, November, 1964.

The report includes the extent and persistence of poverty in rural areas of the U.S., the causes and costs of poverty, poverty characteristics of rural areas, and implications for anti-poverty programs. Graphs, tables and a bibliography are included.

BURCHINAL, Lee G., and SIFF, Hilda. "Rural Poverty," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 399-405.

This article presents characteristics of the rural population, the prevalence of rural poverty, and community problems which require remedial programs.

CLAWSON, Marion. "Rural Poverty in the United States," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. 49, No. 5, pp. 1227-1233, December, 1967.

Of the 15-17 million rural poor in the U.S., half are in the South. Characteristics of the rural poor, federal programs, and various basic needs are discussed. Clawson argues for a plan to maintain a healthy rural social and economic situation to replace the drift currently practiced.

COHEN, Wilbur, and SULLIVAN, Eugenia. "Poverty in the United States," *Indicators*, Washington: HEW, February, 1964.

This is a general study and includes a selected list of references on poverty under the following classifications: general, children and youth, nonwhites, health, education, housing, depressed areas, and community action proposals.

DENTLER, Robert A. "Rural Problems in Dentler," Robert A., editor, *Major American Social Problems*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1967, pp. 231-295.

Three additional papers are included in the chapter, and these are of a specific nature; they are listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

GOOD, Paul. *The American Serfs*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1968.

Research on rural poverty in general is presented. The extensive notes p. 165-186 are of value.

__________. "Poverty in the Rural South," *New South*, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 2-119.

Good states the causes, consequences, and remedies for Southern poverty. He includes interviews as well as statistics to illustrate the inadequacies and/or lack of state programs and the problems with federal ones.

HATHAWAY, Dale E., BEEGLE, J. Allan, and BRYANT, W. Keith. *People of Rural America*. Washington: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1968.

The material here is very helpful although it is based on 1960 census information. Age, sex, and race breakdowns are included with regard to education, population, distribution, fertility, employment, and income.

HEINZ, John P. "Those Annoying Farmers: Impossible But Not Really Serious," *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 227, pp. 61-64+, July, 1963.
This is a somewhat cynical view of Congressional handling of the farm problem.

HENDRIX, William E. "Relation of Chronic Low Farm Incomes to Major National Economic Problems," in Dentler, Robert A., Editor, *Major American Social Problems*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1967, pp. 246-255.
Hendrix's thesis is that a large part of the problem of rural poverty is closely akin in its causes and requirements for solution to involuntary unemployment in the nonfarm economy. It is therefore closely related to the general employment, stability, and growth problems of the nation.

"A Home Front Project to Combat Poverty in a Twenty-County Region in the Mountains of Kentucky." Frankfort: Area Program Office, 1964.
This brief set of proposals is thought-provoking.

KAUFMAN, Harold F., WILKINSON, Kenneth P., and COLE, Lucy W. "Poverty Programs and Social Mobility, Preliminary Report 13." Mississippi State University Social Science Research Center in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service, September, 1966.
This report deals with problems of poverty and mobility and gives suggestions for needed research.

KEYSERLING, Leon H. "Declining Farm Income: The Top Problem," in Reische, Diana L., Editor, *U.S. Agricultural Policy*. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1966, pp. 13-17.
This article provides a summation of the problem.

KRAMER, Dale. "Jungle Law in the Farm Belt," *The Nation*, Vol. 200, pp. 587-589, May 31, 1965.
Kramer tells the tale of too many farmers. This is useful background on the problem of rural poverty.

KREITLOW, Burton W., AITON, E. W., and TORRENCE, Andrew P. *Leadership for Action in Rural Communities*. Danville, Illinois: The Interstate, 1965.
The authors assume that leadership qualities can be improved and that the reader wishes to improve his.

LAMPMAN, Robert J. "One-Fifth of a Nation," Challenge, Vol. 12, pp. 11-13, April, 1964.

The article states that one-fifth of all Americans live in poverty. It should be read as an early comment on the war on poverty effort.

LUSTIG, Morton, and REINER, Janet S. "Local Government and Poverty in Rural Areas," Rural Poverty in the United States, Washington: President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1968.

This chapter provides useful insights into the present status of local government.

Mountain Life & Work, August, 1968.

This issue contains a collection of articles concerned with different phases of poverty problems concentrating mainly on Appalachia.

"New Patterns in U.S. Fertility," Population Bulletin, Washington, D. C.: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., September, 1964.

Statistics provided here give general information on the population as a whole and by locations and groups.

The People Left Behind. Washington: President's Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1967.

This is a report by the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. This is the basic resource document for the rural poverty researcher.

A Place To Live: The Yearbook of Agriculture 1963. Washington: USDA, 1963.

There are many articles herein that are of use to the rural poverty researcher; examples include chapters on rural values, levels of living, rural youth and the rural aged.

Problems of Chronically Depressed Rural Areas. Asheville, North Carolina: Agricultural Policy Institute of North Carolina State University in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1965.

This is a very useful source containing articles by many of the experts in rural sociology and regional development as well as other disciplines.

"Proceedings of the Conference on International Rural Development," Washington, July 27-28, 1964. Sponsored jointly by Agency for International Development, USDA, and Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Rural America, Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1968.

The entire issue is devoted to an analysis of the rural economy.

"Rural Community Development," Report 1661, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, House Committee on Agriculture.
This contains the Committee report plus dissenting views and a minority report.

"Rural People in the American Economy," *Ag. Ec. Report 101.* Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, October, 1966.
This describes terms and basic facts and conditions. It contains tables and an adequate bibliography.

"Rural Poverty," Conference Proceedings of the National Association for Community Development, January 30-February 1, 1967.
The papers herein provide very valuable insights.

"Rural Poverty and Community Development," Conference Proceedings of the National Association for Community Development, September 9-11, 1968.
The papers contained here are excellent and cover all aspects of rural poverty.

Rural Poverty: Hearings Before the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1967.
Testimony of experts as well as the rural poor themselves (Indians, Spanish Americans, etc.) is included. It is a very useful source document.

Rural Poverty in the United States: A Report of the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. Washington: Government Printing Office, May, 1968.
This is the latest definitive study on rural poverty by the federal government. It considers all aspects and merits considerable attention.

SAUPE, William. "The Incidence of Poverty-Level Farm Income in Wisconsin," Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, August, 1967.
Saupe discusses the distinction between the problem of low farmer income and the so-called farm problem as generally recognized. He next states the criteria for defining poverty and approximates the level of poverty farm income in Wisconsin based on 1964 figures. Useful insights into rural poverty in general can be gained from this specific approach to the situation in Wisconsin.

SCHICKELE, Rainer. *Agrarian Revolution and Economic Progress.* New York: Praeger Special Studies, 1968.
This is primarily world-wide in scope, but some of the chapters are quite helpful in studying American rural poverty.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. "American Poverty; Rural and Urban," *Current History*, Vol. 55, pp. 93-198+, October, 1968.

The article is one of a series in this issue on the issues of the 1968 election. Sections herein include the elderly poor, the youthful poor, the Negro poor, the rural poor, and the war on poverty.

He cites areas of poverty (Appalachia, etc.) and states new ones are forming in such places as Northern Wisconsin (already partially hit) Minnesota, and Upper Michigan. Mostly whites are affected here, but some Indians and Mexican Americans are even worse off. Also mentioned among the rural poor are the migrants.

SUFRIN, Sidney C. "Aid to Depressed Areas: A Problem Prolonged, Not Solved, *Challenge*, Vol. 11, pp. 8-10, July, 1963.

Sufrin states that the Kennedy Administration's program to aid chronically depressed areas offers no ready solution to the difficult problems of structural unemployment; it would encourage the jobless to migrate.

THEOBALD, Robert. "Poverty in the Affluent Society," *Challenge*, Vol. 11, pp. 22-24, January, 1963.

This was written before poverty became "popular," and it provides considerable food for thought.

"U.S. Agriculture in 1965--Poverty Amidst Plenty," *Senior Scholastic*, Vol. 86, pp. 13-14, April 15, 1965.

This is a brief article which provides valuable insight.

"U.S.A. Population Changes: 1950-1960," *Population Bulletin*, Washington, D. C.: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., March, 1963.

Information here is by area and group and for the nation. It has definite value as background material.

UPCHURCH, M. L. "Farming and the Rural Scene - Changes in Organization, Opportunity and Problems," talk given at the annual Agriculture Outlook Conference, November 14, 1967. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1967.

Upchurch believes that the role of the farmer is unchanged. He has become more of a specialist, and business management is one of the most important aspects of his specialization.

WESTERN, Joe. "Rural Renaissance," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 164, No. 1, November 23, 1964.

The Johnson Administration program to rejuvenate depressed rural areas through forestry, recreation, more housing aid, etc. is presented here.

The early plan can be read and compared with the realization.

WHISMAN, John D. "The Administrative Problem of Allocating Public Resources among Depressed Rural Areas," a speech at the Workshop on Problems of Chronically Depressed Rural Areas at Asheville, North Carolina, April 26-28, 1965.

Whisman is the states representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission and was formerly the Governor's assistant for area development. His ideas represent an example of the thinking on rural poverty at that time.

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RURAL POOR

"Characteristics of Families Residing in 'Poverty Areas,'" Washington: Bureau of Census, March, 1966, C3.186: P-23: #19.

This is a very useful collection of concise statistics.

Growing Up Poor, Publication #13. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, May, 1966, FS14.2:P79

This is an overview and analysis of child-rearing and family life patterns associated with poverty, and includes implications for mental health, educational achievement, social behavior, and family stability of very poor parents and their children.

Suggestions are included for action programs and guidelines for further research.

JAFFE, Frederick S. "Family Planning and Rural Poverty: An Approach to Programming of Services," *Rural Poverty in the United States*, chapter 21. Washington: President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1968.

The access to accurate family planning information was made national policy in 1966. Jaffe's article suggests means of providing it to the rural poor.

KRAKOWSKI, Martin, WERBOFF, Michael, and HOFFNAR, Bernard. "Availability and Use of Health Services -- Rural-Urban Comparison," *Agricultural Economic Report 139*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, July, 1968.

The report states that rural people use health facilities less than urban ones and investigate why this is so.

This is the most recent article available on the subject.

SLOCUM, Walter L. "Aspirations and Expections of the Rural Poor - A Guide to Research," *Ag. Ec. Report 122.* Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, October, 1967.

This report attempts to answer the question: How can a sufficient understanding of the circumstances, factors, and processes involved in raising low expectations and aspirations be achieved so that action programs can be implemented which will stimulate the poor to rise out of poverty?

HEALTH OF THE RURAL POOR

AMA Council on Rural Health - National Conference, 1959.

EHLERS, Victor M., and STEEL, Ernest W. *Municipal and Rural Sanitation*, Sixth Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.

This should be of considerable aid to the researcher planning sanitation improvement proposals.

LONG, E. Croft. *Health Objectives for the Developing Society: Responsibility of Individual, Physician, and Community*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1965.

Only parts of this book are relevant to rural health in the U.S., but those are eminently so: chapter 2 - Health Problems of Rural Communities; chapter 5 - Health Objectives in the Southeastern United States; chapter 6 - The Role of the Individual in Rural Health; chapter 8 - The Role of the Community in Rural Health.

McCARTY, Carol L., and ROSEN, Beatrice M. "Mental Health and Mental Health Services in Rural Communities," in Burchinal, Lee G., Editor, *Rural Youth in Crisis*. Washington: HEW, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1965, chapter 14.

This is very useful source.

POND, M. Allen. "Interrelationships of Poverty and Disease," *Public Health Reports*, November, 1961.

Pond examines recent studies on poverty and disease, and he attempts to establish a perspective on the question.

WALLACE, Helen M. "The Health of Children and Youth in Rural Areas," in Burchinal, Lee G., Editor, *Rural Youth in Crisis*. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1965, pp. 173-185.

Emphasis is placed on the relative disadvantagement of rural mothers, youth and children as compared with those in urban areas with respect to health status and health care.

HOUSING FOR THE RURAL POOR

BEYER, Glenn H., and ROSE, J. Hugh. *Farm Housing*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957.

This is accurate for the fifties, and it may be useful for comparison data.

BIRD, Ronald, and BEVERLY, Lucia. "Status of Rural Housing in the United States," *Ag. Ec. Report 144*, Washington, D.C.: USDA Economic Research Service, September, 1968. A 93.28.

This report gives a survey of rural housing broken down by regions. The primary reason why rural housing is deemed inferior to urban is because of the oftimes lack of inside plumbing. Many statistics are cited. The statement is made that rural housing in general is greatly improved over 1960, but rural housing of the poor is not much improved.

GREENE, Herbert. "Proposal for a Research Project for Housing Rehabilitation in Eastern Kentucky." Lexington: University of Kentucky School of Architecture, 1960.

The aim of this report is the improvement of housing for low income people in the area by producing prototype economy houses of good design, but costing between $4000 and $5000. The current failure to finance this type of housing and a labor force skilled in building, have prevented the realization of such housing. The author proposes use of local labor and materials whenever feasible, mass production, site development plans suitable to the mountains, architecture suited to the landscape and social patterns of the people.

"Rural Opportunities: Six New Programs for Rural Housing." Washington: Community Action Program of OEO, December, 1968. PrEx10.14: V.3 also 1 and 2.

Information is contained here on housing, education, pure water, establishment of a co-op, etc. (Vol. 3, no. 12).

Other issues deal with similar problems and their solution; series goes back to April, 1966.

WELFARE SERVICES AND THE RURAL POOR

A Constructive Public Welfare Program. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, 1965. FS14.2: P 96/4:1965.

Useful guidelines are suggested.

JONES, Lawrence A., and REINSEL, Edward I. "Social Security Amendments of 1965: Importance to Farm and Rural People," *ERS-257*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, October, 1965.

This is a helpful summary of the data.

LAWRENCE, Philip S., and FUCHSBERG, Robert R. "Medical Care and Family Income," *HEW Indicators*, May, 1964, p. xxi-xxxi. FS1.20: Rm. 116.

The authors feel that many factors during previous years have contributed to the change in attitude among Americans regarding medical care. By and large, those attitudes have improved. Still, attitudes and practices in health matters are greatly influenced by the person's ability to pay for such services. Also involved are educational level, cultural and social background, employment status, and ethnic group. Since these are related to economic status, family income as a measure of that status is closely correlated with the use of health facilities by the American population.

"Medicare: Its Impact on Rural America," *The Farm Index ERS-272*. Washington, USDA Economic Research Service, December, 1965.

This is a very useful summary of this program.

SCHULTZ, Theodore W. "Our Welfare State and the Welfare of Farm People," *Social Service Review*, June, 1964.

This article has relevance for the researcher.

Social Security Farm Statistics 1955-1964: Farmers and Farm Workers Under Old Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance. Washington: HEW, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, August, 1967. FS3.2: F22^3: 1955-1964.

Data is included here on self-employed farmers and farm workers in state-by-state statistics. Preliminary estimates are given for 1965.

This is of considerable aid.

EDUCATION AND RURAL POVERTY

COWHIG, James D. "Age-Grade School Progress of Farm and Nonfarm Youth: 1960," *Ag. Ec. Report 40*, Washington: Economic Research Service, August, 1963. A 93.28

Although more current data is available, this report provides useful comparative material.

_______________. "School Dropout Rates Among Farm and Nonfarm Youth: 1950 & 1960," *Ag. Ec. Report 42*, Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, September, 1963. A 93.28

More recent data is available, but this is useful in establishing trends and for comparative purposes.

DAILEY, John T. "Education and Emergence from Poverty," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp.430-434.

Dailey's paper states the results of a national survey which suggested that educational achievement is essential to emergence from poverty.

DOST, Jeanne. "Determination of the Location for an Area School," a paper presented at the Western Regional Science Association Meetings in Las Vegas, January 27-29, 1967. The research was accomplished under an OEO grant.

Once money is provided for an area school, it is necessary to decide on a location. Models in this paper minimize time and cost in transporting students.

EGERTON, John. "One-Teacher Schools Are Still Around," *South Education Report*, Vol. 2, No. 3, October, 1966.

FOLGER, John K. "Good Schools for Small Communities," *Agricultural Policy Review*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 6-7, January-February-March, 1965.

Folger states emphatically that the rural educational gap need not exist and that it can be eliminated where it now occurs by means of consolidation, finding new sources of revenue, and when local action groups work for school improvement.

FRANSETH, Jane. *Supervision in Rural Schools: A Report on Beliefs and Practices,* OE-36005, Bulletin 1965, No. 24. Washington: HEW, Office of Education, 1965.

The two purposes of the report are to increase the understanding of what is involved in supervision and to help teachers analyze supervisory behavior in terms of guidelines based on knowledge of human behavior seen in light of educational objectives.

"Head Start or False Start?" *American Child*, Vol. 48, No. 2, Spring, 1966.

The entire issue is well worth reading for insights into the Head Start program.

HESS, Robert D. "Educability and Rehabilitation: The Future of the Welfare Class," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 422-429.

ADC mothers were found to affect the educability of their children to the extent that some were unable to assimilate information presented in a classroom. Hess says current welfare policies perpetuate and institutionalize deprivation rather than ameliorating it. In order to end this cultural deprivation, the problem and not its symptoms must be attacked.

This is excellent.

JOHN, Vera P., and GOLDSTEIN. "The Social Context of Language Acquisition," *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, Volume 10, No. 3, July, 1964.

This is a valuable source. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly* provides an excellent source of information on poor families.

LYON, H. C., Jr. "Introduction to Success," *American Education*, Vol. 3, pp. 5-6+, May, 1967.

Teenage trainees work with preschoolers, and both benefit. This is a recent "new job" program for teens, and the poverty researcher should be aware of it.

RIESSMAN, Frank. "Low-Income Culture: The Strengths of the Poor," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 417-421.

The strengths gained by the poor in coping with their disadvantages can and should be cultivated to reduce these disadvantages. Riessman cites implications for the educational system and welfare programs.

"Rural Opportunities: Six New Programs for Rural Housing." Washington: Community Action Program of OEO, December, 1968.

Excellent information is contained here on housing, education, pure water, establishment of a co-op, etc. (Vol. 3, #12).

Other issues deal with similar problems and their solution; the series goes back to April, 1966.

TWEETEN, Luther G. "The Role of Education in Alleviating Rural Poverty." *Agricultural Economic Report 114*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, June, 1967. A 93.28.

This report is very important for an understanding of rural poverty and education as now exists and for the future.

It contains an extensive bibliography.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "The Rural School Dropout: A Ten-Year Follow-Up Study of Eastern Kentucky Youth," University of Kentucky College of Education *Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service*, Vol. 36, No. 1, September, 1963.

Many of the dropouts under study moved to urban centers. Their achievement is compared with those who stayed in their native environment.

This is a very helpful study.

JOBS AND OTHER PROBLEMS OF RURAL YOUTH

"Age of Transition: Rural Youth in a Changing Society," Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1967.

This report has quite useful references, statistics, and comparisons between urban and rural people.

"America's Rural Youth in a Rapidly Changing Environment," *Extension Service Review* (USDA), Vol. 34, No. 8, August, 1963. A 43.7.

The entire issue is devoted to rural youth.

BAWDEN, D. Lee. "A Proposal To Limit the Flow of Human Resources into Farming," Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, November, 1967.

Bawden proposes that per capita farm income could be raised by a policy of limiting the flow of human resources into farming. Three programs to implement such a policy are also set forth: discontinuation of state and federal programs encouraging youth to enter farming, encouragement of youth to enter nonfarm jobs, and discouragement of certain people entering farming.

BURCHINAL, Lee G. *Rural Youth in Crisis*. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1965.

This is a useful general source containing articles in many fields as well as extensive bibliographic material.

NASH, Ruth Cowan. *Rural Youth in a Changing Environment*. Washington: National Committee for Children and Youth, 1965.

This report on a national conference contains basic information on many problems of rural youth in a changing society.

"The Neighborhood Youth Corps: Help or Handout?" *American Child*, Vol. 49, No. 2.

The entire issue contains a useful evaluation, especially the "Dialogue" at the end.

"Rural Youth: Their Problems and Their Prospects," *American Child*, Vol. 44, No. 1, January, 1962.

The entire issue contains a discussion of job prospects for rural youth on the farms and in cities, how well are they prepared for urban life and jobs, how can they be helped, what can be done to help migrant children.

UPCHURCH, M. L. "Farming and the Rural Scene-Changes in Organization, Opportunities, and Problems." Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1967.

Many of the aspects of farming mentioned are discussed in detail. It is proposed that the farmer's role is relatively unchanged except in emphasis; his managerial role supercedes his roles as laborer, investor and landlord.

"Volunteers and Rural Poverty." Washington: Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1964. LI 45/2:#3.

This report describes the use of non-professional trainees in finding and aiding the rural illiterate. Major successes are implied. The level of local cooperation would depend on many factors, not the least of which are the professional coordinator's abilities and the cohesiveness of the community.

RURAL WORKERS

BISHOP, C. E. Farm Labor in the United States. New York: Columbia University Press, 1967.

Chapter 1, "Dimensions of the Farm Labor Problem" contains papers from a conference on farm manpower sponsored by the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research, Department of Labor, and held in Washington October 28-29, 1965.

They are quite helpful.

"The Rural Worker in America," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 91, No. 6, pp. 3-32, June, 1968.

This is a series of relevant articles with the following titles: Collective Bargaining on the Farm; The Migratory Farm Worker; LaHuelga! Delano & After; Obreros Unidos in Wisconsin; Organization in Salinas; Rural to Urban Transition.

JOBS AND THE RURAL POOR

"Apprenticeship," American Child, Vol. 42, No. 3, May, 1960, entire issue.

Articles on attitudes, the federal program, a suggested management approach, a suggested labor approach, and apprenticeship discrimination are presented in this issue.

Although now somewhat dated this should be read by the poverty researcher.

BACHMURA, Frank T. "Manpower Retraining in the South's Rural Population - An Opportunity for Development," Iowa Business Journal, Vol. 34, pp. 3-13, August, 1963.

"Background Facts on Women Workers in the United States," Washington: Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1963. L13.2: W84.

Although the data is from 1963 the breakdown of information (income, race, industry, agriculture, marital status, full-time or part-time status, etc.) is very useful.

BARR, Sherman. "A Professional Takes a Second Look," American Child, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 14-16, Winter, 1967.

The nonprofessional is to be a model, a solver of problems, and an informal helper.

Barr states nonprofessionals have had their every word hung upon by over-enthusiastic professionals, some work is slipshod but not corrected, some have negative attitudes toward those they would help. In hiring large numbers of nonprofessionals, they may become a new economically and socially segregated group. Barr suggests further training at the institution's expense to prevent the nonprofessionals from working just with other poor. He suggests that nonprofessionals may be a stop gap to hide government inability or unwillingness to train the poor further.

BATTLE, Mark. "The Pitfalls," American Child, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 17-19, Winter, 1967.
Battle discusses pitfalls of the New Careers program (non-professional jobs).
This can be read in light of Riessman's theory.

BAWDEN, D. Lee. "A Proposal to Limit the Flow of Human Resources into Farming." Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1967.
The author proposes three methods of limiting the flow of human resources into farming, and thus eliminate the surplus.

BIRD, Ronald, and INMAN, Buis T. "Income Opportunities for Rural Families from Outdoor Recreation Enterprises," Agricultural Economic Report 68. Washington: USDA Resource Development Economic Division, Economic Research Service, March, 1965.
This report summarizes data from 254 recreational businesses in 6 study areas; all enterprises are those that can be developed by farmers. The cash investment required is quite steep for marginal areas.
This may provide some ideas.

"Forum: Credentials, Careers, and Conflicts," American Child, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 20-32, Winter, 1967.
To make New Careers meaningful, hurdles must be overcome: resistance of professionals, getting civil service to change entry requirements, providing training programs, estimate job-based college courses and new routes to credentials, and acquire more money to do a really adequate job.
This forum by Mitchell Ginzberg, Brendan Sexton, Frank Riessman, Eli E. Cohen, and Seymour Lesh should be read in light of Riessman's original one in the same issue.

HADY, Frank T. "Improving Incomes of Farm People in Northern and Western Florida, ERS-36. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, December, 1961. A 93.21.
This report provides some aid in the study of rural poverty in the Southeastern U.S.

"The Neighborhood Youth Corps: Help or Handout?" American Child, Vol. 49, No. 2, entire issue.

This article includes an evaluation; the "Dialogue" at the end is well worth reading.

"The Job Corps: A Dialogue," American Child, Vol. 48, No. 1, Winter, 1966.

The entire issue provides interesting views raised by experts.

JORDAN, Max T. "People in Changing Rural America - What is Ahead?" Talk at the 45th Annual Agriculture Outlook Conference, November 14, 1967.

Jordan discusses problems involved in bringing jobs and industries to rural areas.

MURPHY, W. B. "The Rural-Urban Balance," remarks made at the meeting of the Economic Club of Detroit, September 20, 1965.

The author is president of the Campbell Soup Company. He argues for the location of industry in rural areas in order to relieve pressures on cities and provide needed nonfarm jobs in outlying regions.

RIESSMAN, Frank. "The New Careers Concept," American Child, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 2-8, Winter, 1967.

Riessman is a leading proponent and developer of the nonprofessional idea. The theory is to remove from the job of the professional all tasks that don't require his skills; hierarchize those tasks at ascending levels of responsibility; hire the nonprofessional and train him at the work site to do his job and then move up to the next level.

The attributes expected of indigenous nonprofessionals are his acceptability as a model, his familiarity with the problems at hand, and his less formal demeanor.

This theory merits investigation as does Lynton's criticism of it in the same issue.

"Wage Chronology: Bituminous Coal Mines, 1933-1966." Washington: Bureau of Labor Statistics, September, 1965, Bulletin #1461.

Presented here are changes in wage rates and related practices in bituminous coal mines in Appalachian area that have been negotiated with United Mine Workers of America since 1933.

"Women in Poverty-Jobs and the Need for Jobs." Washington: Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1968. L 13.2:P86/2.

The article discusses particularly female heads of families, employed women (types of jobs held and approximate earnings), and the unemployed. Attention is also given the disadvantaged.

This is mostly urban-oriented, but some of it could prove helpful to the rural poverty researcher.

THE RURAL HANDICAPPED

"Helping the Handicapped in Rural Areas," Washington: USDA Federal Extension Service, April, 1968. A 1.68:#860.

Valuable information is given on sources of assistance, eligibility for rehabilitation and the rehabilitation services available, statistics on success of rehabilitation, etc.

SHAFTER, Albert J., and FRAENKEL, William A. "Services to Mentally Retarded Children and Youth in Rural Areas," in Burchinal, Lee G., Editor, Rural Youth in Crisis. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1965, pp. 187-200.

This is a very useful source document.

DEVELOPMENTAL AID FOR RURAL AREAS

BERRY, Brian J. L. "Strategies, Models, and Economic Theories of Development in Rural Regions," Ag. Econ. Report 127. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1967.A93.28.

This includes a general description of rural poverty, ideas for combatting it, and a bibliography.

BEVERLY, Lucia H. "Status of Water and Sewage Facilities in Communities without Public Systems," Ag. Econ. Report 143. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, October, 1968. A 93.28.

Statistics on water and sewage facilities are presented here as well as federal efforts to aid communities in the building of such facilities.

Such information should be available to the rural poverty researcher since water and sewage are particular problems.

BIRD, Alan R. "Development and Anti-poverty Work - An Exploration of Questions Relating to Rural People," presented to the National Council of Churches, Section on the Church Community, Washington, D.C., March 15, 1967.

The report deals with problems that arise in development and anti-poverty work.

______________. "Public Investment Strategies for Regional Development," presented at a meeting of the NC-88 Regional Research Committee on Rural Community Development, Chicago, May 2, 1968. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1968.

This presents sketches of potential roles of regional development strategies.

______________. "Research Needed To Facilitate Rural Community

Development," a paper presented to the NC-88 Regional Research Committee on Rural Community Development in Chicago, May 11, 1967. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1967.

Bird explores problems of rural community development as related to those of balancing rural and urban growth.

"Communities of Tomorrow: Agriculture 2000." Washington: USDA, 1967.

This is an attempt to outline the broad solutions to the imbalance of people and opportunity: the functional multi-county community blending urban convenience and rural space.

Ideas worth considerable study are raised here.

"Community Action for Human Resource Development." Washington: USDA Federal Extension Service, PA-659, 1965. A1.68.

This booklet outlines a community action program, describes its advantages, and tells where to apply for help in beginning one.

"Farmers Home Administration." Washington: USDA Farmers Home Administration, PA-705, 1967. A1.68:#705:1967.

This pamphlet gives a summary of the agency's activities in strengthening rural communities and alleviating rural poverty through various types of loans, technical assistance, etc.

This is helpful to the rural poverty researcher by acquainting him with aid that is available from USDA.

"Financial Assistance to Small Towns and Rural Groups." Washington: USDA, Farmers Home Administration, March, 1966. A1.68:#707.

This pamphlet is concerned with the installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of water systems and waste disposal systems. It clearly states how money may be attained and where and how applications may be made.

GLASGOW, Robert B., and BAUM, E. L. "Considerations for Planning Economic Development of Rural Areas," a paper delivered before the American Farm Economic Association in Minneapolis, August 28, 1963. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1963.

GREEN, Bernard L. "Summaries of Selected Publications on Rural Outdoor Recreation," ERS-190. Washington: Economic Research Service, November, 1964. A93.21.

This report is useful to the planner who hopes to develop rural recreation areas.

HOLMES, O. Wendell. "The Impact of Public Spending in a Low-Income Rural Area: A Case Study of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri," *Ag. Econ. Report 135*. Washington: Economic Research Service, June, 1968. A93.28.

This article should be investigated by the rural poverty researcher for comparative purposes.

HUMPHREY, H. H. "What is our National Policy for Rural America?" *National Magazine of Rural America*, July, 1968.

The magazine is made up of short articles by leaders in agriculture, business and banking, and describes ways and means of improving the conditions of farms.

It is a new publication of definite value to the researcher interested in rural areas.

JORDAN, Max F. "People in Changing Rural America - What Is Ahead?" Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1967.

Jordan states that great efforts must be made to stem outmigration and provide new rural jobs. Problems of training for urban-type jobs would then exist as would reorganization necessities. Job creation is of vital importance, but changes in community structure would be of great aid in the developmental scheme.

"Loans to Cooperatives Serving Rural Families with Low Incomes." Washington: USDA Farmers Home Administration, April, 1968. A1.68: #662: 1968.

MACY, BEDNAR, AND ROBERTS. "Impact of Science and Technology on Regional Development." Washington: Department of Commerce, EDA, December, 1967. C46.2: Sci 2.

There is useful background material here on regional development associated with science and technology.

NICHOLLS, William H. *Southern Tradition and Regional Progress*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1960.

This provides useful background information on this entire subject.

NIKOLITCH, Radoje. "The Adequate Family Farm - Mainstay of the Farm Economy, *ERS-247*. Washington: Economic Research Service, September, 1965, a reprint of Vol. XVIII, No. 3, July, 1965. A93.21.

The past and current history of the family farm is traced with the startling conclusion that there is no indication that larger-than-family farms will replace family farms, although the latter are becoming larger and fewer.

PAVLICK, Anthony L. "West Virginia: Economic Opportunities and Limitations in Rural Development," a paper presented at a Living Resources Forum at West Virginia University, January 29, 1964. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1964.

This is a useful summary of opportunities and problems.

"Proceedings of the Conference on International Rural Development." Washington: 1964. Jointly sponsored by the Agency for International Development of the USDA, Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

This is the report of a conference to discuss how the three sponsoring agencies could cooperate in working on international programs that would help others to help themselves.

"Rural Poverty and Community Development." Conference Proceedings of the National Association for Community Development, September 9-11, 1968.

The papers included here are useful source material.

"Seminar on Manpower Policy and Program: Investment in Poor People." Washington: Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1966. L1.2:M31/28.

The speaker believes not enough has been invested in the poor; that some still believe poverty is useful, that much manpower thinking is tied to old problems, that there is a poor investment in people, and that skills should be viewed as a function of economic growth. This is somewhat academic but thought-provoking.

Seminar Papers - Community Action Seminars - November - December, 1968. Washington: National Association for Community Development.

The papers present the Community Corporation concept and present models for Urban and Rural Community Corporations.

"Services Available to Groups through the USDA." Washington: USDA, Office of Information, 1968.

Various projects are listed, USDA aid is described, and who may apply and where is detailed.

SOLBERG, Erling D. "Experience with Rural Zoning," an address. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1967.

Solberg describes the objectives of rural zoning districts of various kinds and deals with the opposition which is generated.

Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth. Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, April, 1968.

The commission examines the dimensions and results of recent and projected urbanization trends. Special attention is given to rural and urban areas which have experienced problems due to these developments. Several varieties of urban development and their financing as means of meeting future growth problems are also discussed.

This is very basic and valuable source document.

WHISMAN, John D. "The Administrative Problem of Allocating Public Resources among Depressed Rural Areas," a speech at the Workshop on Problems of Chronically Depressed Rural Areas at Asheville, North Carolina, April 26-28, 1965.

Whisman is the states representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission and was formerly the Governor's Assistant for Area Development.

His ideas are an indication of the thinking on rural poverty at that time.

RURAL POVERTY: THE CASE OF APPALACHIA

Appalachia

This is a periodical which will be of value to the poverty researcher.

"Appalachia," Reprint in *HEW Indicators*, June, 1964.

The major portion of this is devoted to an article on the realities of deprivation in Appalachia.

Appalachian Advance

This periodical was first published in October, 1966. It has articles on education in Appalachia, one of which is on the Appalachia Educational Laboratory Inc., which attempts to deal with the region's educational problems.

Appalachia: A Report by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, 1964. Washington: GPO, 1964.

This is the national study culminating in a plan for Appalachia.

Appalachian Regional Commission, Publications List, 1968.

This list is of considerable aid.

"The Appalachian Region: A Preliminary Analysis of Economic and Population Trends in an Eleven State Problem Area." Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland Department of Economic Development, 1960.

This is an excellent analysis of conditions in Appalachia in 1960. The economic structure and population characteristics and trends are assessed. In addition, obstacles to growth and assets for economic growth are set forth.

Appalachian Review
Publication was suspended in the fall of 1968 to be absorbed by a new magazine published quarterly by West Virginia University which will focus on intellectual and cultural functions of the University.

The available issues of this magazine provide many articles which give insight into Appalachia.

Appalachian South
This is a periodical which should be of value to the poverty researcher.

BONER, J. Russell. "Ailing Appalachia," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 162, No. 1, September 23, 1963.

Boner traces the decline of coal and agriculture in Appalachia. The appointment to President's Commission viewed as a payment of political debts by President Kennedy.

Coal, water and lumber are planned as resources to help rebuild the area.

CAUDILL, Harry. "Appalachia: The Path from Disaster," *The Nation*, Vol. 198, pp. 239-241, March 9, 1964.

Caudill castigates absentee coal owners. He states that federal attempts to help Appalachians farm are for naught. Since coal is gone pretty much, he must produce electricity. This, says Caudill, is the key to economic prosperity for Appalachia.

CAUDILL, Rebecca. *My Appalachia: A Reminiscence*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1966.

The book is useful for getting the mood of Appalachia now and before the coal industry decline.

CLEGHORN, Reese. "Appalachia - Poverty, Beauty and Poverty," *New York Times Magazine*, April 25, 1965, pp. 12-13+.

The focus is on Southern Appalachia (Georgia) and its problems.

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, Vol. 23, pp. 98-104, January 22, 1965.

This section describes in detail the history of the administration's Appalachian program and Congressional action on it in 1964.

EBERSOLE, Gordon. "CAD's Goals," *Appalachian South*, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 49.

The goals of an Appalachian group (Congress of Appalachian Development) are set forth here.

FETTERMAN, John. "A Bold Idea for a New Appalachia," *Appalachian South*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 9-12.
This is the story of CAD - Congress for Appalachian Development - and its attempt to change the apathy of absentee coal owners who the author feels exploit the area.

FORD, Thomas R. *The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey*. Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1962.
Southern Appalachian Studies was established in 1956 and proceeded to make a comprehensive study of the region. It studied all aspects of life in the area and concluded with predictions for the future.
This is a useful basic resource.

HOVANEC, Vincent J. "A Radical Proposal for Appalachia," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 170, No. 6, August 25, 1967.
Harry Caudill proposes mini-TVA districts to bring Appalachia out of the doldrums and away from outside economic control. He cites the success of PUDs in Washington state. Low-cost power would lure the needed business.

FRIEDMANN, John. "Poor Regions and Poor Nations: Perspectives on the Problem of Appalachia," *Southern Economic Journal*, Vol. 32, pp. 465-473, April, 1966.
The author believes any social phenomenon can be understood only when studied in relevance to its historic, geographic, and social setting. Analysis of the origins and structures that link phenomenon of regional poverty to its environment is absolutely essential as a basis for a sound policy of social action.
This is a very basic source on poverty in Appalachia, but it also has relevance for the researcher whose field is more general.

FULLER, Theodore E., and BAUM, E. L. "Employment, Unemployment and Low Incomes in Appalachia," *Agricultural Economic Report 73*, Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, May, 1965. A93.28.
There are useful insights into Appalachian problems presented here.

GOOD, Paul. "Kentucky's Coal Beds of Sedition," *The Nation*, September 4, 1967.
This article of Appalachian poverty involves a straight-forward account of events between VISTA, AV, OEO, and the coal industries.

House Public Works Committee, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, House Document 294, 2nd Annual Report of Appalachian Regional Commission, 1968.

Presented here are excellent brief background material on Appalachia, a legislative history of Appalachia as a region, the structural set-up of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and a summary of appropriations. There are extensive sections dealing with transportation, health and education, community facilities and housing, natural resources, state and local developmental organization, and planning and research that is underway or proposed.

Appendix A provides a list of the 397 Appalachian counties and their populations.

Appendix B lists approved demonstration health areas.

There is an unusual amount of useful information provided here.

Interview with Harry H. Caudill. "A Warning from Appalachia: We Are On Our Way To Becoming a Welfare Reservation," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 56, pp. 68-71, May 11, 1964.

Caudill proposes development of electric power as a means of solving economic problems. It would be patterned after PUDs in the Pacific Northwest.

Mountain Life and Work, August, 1968.

A collection of articles here is concerned with different phases of poverty problems mainly in Appalachia.

National Conference on Law and Poverty Proceedings. Washington: Justice Department and Office of Economic Opportunity, June 23-25, 1965.

Included here is information on the following topics: I. Legal Needs of the Poor; A. Problems Relating to Real Property; B. Consumer Credit Problems of the Poor; C. Problems Involving Family and Children; D. Administration of Welfare Rights; E. The Poor Man's Lawyer and Government Agencies; F. The Administration of Criminal Justice; II. Organization of Legal Services for the Poor; A. Legal Aid-Current needs, New directions; B. Experiments in Serving the Indigent; C. Law Schools and the War on Poverty; III. Legal Services for the Rural Poor; A. Legal services in Appalachia; B. The World of Grannies Branch, Clay County, Kentucky; C. Feasibility Survey of Legal Problems of Grannies Branch; D. Preliminary Feasibility Survey; E. Legal Services for Migrant Laborers; F. Legal Services for the Indians; IV. Problems Posed for the Legal Profession; A. Standards of Determining Indigency; B. Relation of Legal Service Program with Local Bar Association; C. Canons of Professional Ethics.

NESIUS, Ernest J. "The Appalachian Program: Progress, Problems, and Outlook," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. 46, pp. 1122-1132, December, 1964.

Nesius concludes that Appalachia has not been notoriously fortunate and has suffered tremendous exploitation; second, Appalachia needs an explosive factor to help future economic conditions. He states that pessimistic outlooks about the Appalachian coal and timber economy are too harsh. He predicts tourism and outdoor recreation, industrialization along rivers and roads, forests will provide employment, and need for electricity will generate more jobs in coal mining. Nessius acknowledges the needs for education, greater skills, and the nonrural values.

This is an early statement, but it bears study. Several excellent references follow the article.

"Poverty in Appalachia: A Report After Five Years of Aid," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 65, pp. 50-53, July 29, 1968.

The article centers on central Appalachia where, despite strip mines, cutover timber, and ghost towns, some areas are making a comeback.

"Poverty Laboratory - The Cost, 4 Billions," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 56, pp. 66-67, May 11, 1964.

"Report of the Appalachian Institute Committee to the Conference of Appalachian Governors and the President's Appalachian Regional Commission." Washington, October, 1964.

This report includes a series of some 27 recommendations of which many are subdivided. In addition, the situation in Appalachia, the present (1964) organization for development, and basic opportunities are set forth. Beginning on p. 129 and following through p. 153 are listed 481 references which constituted the Committee's working bibliography.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. *Permanent Poverty*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Seligman's book deals with the minority groups most consistently affected by poverty--Negroes, the aged, Appalachians, and others. Several chapters are more general, and deal with the roots of poverty, the toll taken by technology, poverty, and national and local power.

STANLEY, Miles C. "Appalachia: Poverty's Front Line," AFL-CIO *American Federalist*, Vol. 71, pp.6-7, July, 1964.

STROHBEHN, Roger W. "Ownership of Land in the Rural Southeast," *Ag. Ec. Report 46*. Washington: Economic

Research Service, December, 1963. A93.28.
This report is interesting in that it delineates who owns and how they own rural land in the Southeast.

"Summary Report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission." Committee Print 20, 88th Congress, 2nd session, April 29, 1964. Y4.P96/11:Ap 4/2.
This is a very useful source on the poverty situation in Appalachia.

"The Valley of Poverty," *Life*, Vol. 56, pp. 54-65, January 31, 1964.
Pictures and text describe the misery that is existence in Appalachia. Page 63 describes the "deceit, corruption and scars of relief".

WIDNER, Ralph R. "Experiment in Appalachia," *Pittsburgh Business Review*, Vol. 37, pp. 1-7+, March, 1967.

GEOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS IN APPALACHIA

"Surface Mining and Our Environment." Washington: Department of Interior, 1967.
This report deals with reclamation and conservation of strip mining areas.

VAN ROYEN, W., and MORYANDAS, S. "The Economic Geographic Basis of Appalachia's Problems," *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, Vol. 57, pp. 185-193, S/O 1966.
This is in English despite the journal title, and it provides very useful background data for gaining an understanding of the problems of Appalachia.

AGRICULTURE IN APPALACHIA

COLTRANE, R. I., and BAUM, E. L. "An Economic Survey of the Appalachian Region with Special Reference to Agriculture," *Ag. Econ. Report 69*. Washington: USDA, Resource Development Economics Division, Economic Research Service, April, 1965. A93.28.
Agricultural importance has declined due to lack of suitability of land to mechanized production. Thus, what is left is primarily based on livestock. Analysis of coal mining and other nonfarm efforts are also given.
This is an excellent economic picture of Appalachia, and it contains an extensive bibliography.

TOLLEY, George S. "Reclamation's Influence on the Rest of Agriculture," *Journal of Land Economics*, May, 1959.

MINING IN APPALACHIA

BONER, J. Russell. "Ailing Appalachia," Wall Street Journal, Vol. 162, No. 1, September 23, 1963.

Boner traces the decline of coal and agriculture in Appalachia. The appointment of the President's Commission is viewed as a payment of political debts by President Kennedy.

Coal, water and lumber are planned as resources to help rebuild the area.

This is Appalachian redevelopment in embryo.

CAUDILL, Harry. "Appalachia: The Path from Disaster," The Nation, Vol. 198, pp. 239-241, March 9, 1964.

Caudill castigates absentee coal owners. He states that federal attempts to help Appalachians farm are for naught since the people are industrial workers. Since coal reserves are rapidly being depleted, Appalachia must produce electricity. This, says Caudill, is the key to economic prosperity for Appalachia.

FETTERMAN, John. "A Bold Idea for a New Appalachia," Appalachia South, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 9-12.

This is the story of CAD--Congress for Appalachia Development--and its attempt to change the apathy of absentee coal owners who, Fetterman claims, exploit the area.

GOOD, Paul. "Kentucky's Coal Beds of Sedition," The Nation, September 4, 1967.

Good is a free lance writer specializing in civil rights and related events.

This is an article of Appalachian poverty and a straight-forward account of events between VISTA, AV, OEO, and the coal industries. Shriver is stiffly indicted for being wishy-washy.

"Poverty in Appalachia: A Report After Five Years of Aid," U.S. News & World Report, Vol. 65, pp. 50-53, July 29, 1968.

The article centers on central Appalachia with strip mines, cutover timber, and ghost towns with some areas making a comeback.

This is a history of the forces behind Appalachian economic troubles.

Study of Strip and Surface Mining in Appalachia: An Interim Report by the Secretary of the Interior to the Appalachian Regional Commission. Washington: Department of the Interior, 1966.

This study of surface and strip mining is useful background reading.

"Study of Strip and Surface Mining in Appalachia." Washington: U.S. Department of Interior, 1966. I 1.2: M 662.

This report was presented to the Appalachian Regional Commission. It advanced two goals: prevention of further mining devastation and alleviation of past damages by strip and surface mining. Recommendations are made for federal, state, county, local, private, and industrial cooperation in implementing long-range program to deal with effects of strip and surface mining.

"Wage Chronology: Bituminous Coal Mines, 1933-66." Washington: Bureau of Labor Statistics, September, 1965, Bulletin #1461.

Presented here are changes in wage rates and related practices in bituminous coal mines in Appalachian area that have been negotiated with United Mine Workers of America since 1933.

TIMBER IN APPALACHIA

BONER, J. Russell. "Ailing Appalachia." *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 162, No. 1, September 23, 1963.

Boner traces the decline of coal and agriculture in Appalachia.

Coal, water and lumber are planned as resources to help rebuild the area.

LOWRY, Stanley T. "The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 and the Timber Development Organization Dilemma," *Journal of Forestry*, Vol. 64, No. 12, pp. 785-791, December, 1966.

Abstract: The difficulties of discussing the problems of forestry and Appalachian area economic development require an interdisciplinary perspective relevant to both economics and forestry. This article uses ecological parallels to economic processes to bring silviculture and economic growth into a common focus. By using a verbalized dynamic or flow analysis of the development process of forest related activities as an analog of the growth perspectives of silvics, the dispassionate technical, analytical, and policy viewpoint which should be common to both forestry and economics is followed to isolate some of the frustrating problems of forestry's role in economic development.

This paper and the extensive bibliography following it are of considerable value.

"Poverty in Appalachia: A Report After Five Years of Aid," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 65, pp. 50-53, July 29, 1968.

The article centers on central Appalachia with strip mines, cutover timber, and ghost towns with some areas making a comeback.

This is a short history of the forces behind Appalachian economic difficulties.

WATER IN APPALACHIA

BONER, J. Russell. "Ailing Appalachia," Wall Street Journal, Vol. 162, No. 1, September 23, 1963.

Boner traces the decline of coal and agriculture in Appalachia.

Coal, water and lumber are planned as resources to help rebuild the area.

"Water Use by Appalachian Manufacturers, 1964" Washington: Department of Commerce, December, 1967. C41.2: Ap 4.

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF APPALACHIANS

DE JONG, Gordon F. **"Human Fertility in the Southern Appalachian Region: Some Demographic and Sociological Aspects".** Lexington: dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1963.

Chapter 3 discusses fertility patterns in the area 1930-1960, chapter 4 deals with migration and fertility, chapter 5 residence and fertility, chapter 6 attitudes and fertility, chapter 7 personal and social characteristics, attitudes, and fertility, and chapter 8 gives an overview with major findings and implications.

FORD, Thomas R. and DE JONG, Gordon F. "The Decline of Fertility in the Southern Appalachian Mountain Region," Social Forces, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 89-96, October, 1963.

This paper reports the investigation of fertility decline in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

Four measures of fertility were used: (1) crude birth rate, (2) child-woman ratio, (3) general fertility rate, and (4) general fertility rate indirectly standardized to age distribution of U.S. white women 15 to 44 in 1950.

The hypothesis was supported that the recent decline in fertility was associated with net out-migration, which is highly selective of young adults. Net out migration didn't account for the major portion of the decline. Ecological pattern of declining fertility showed lowest rates to be in metropolitan areas and in more prosperous valley regions closely tied to outside economy and culture, while rates were highest in the highlands.

HANNA, Edwin B. "The Integration of Locality Groups in an Eastern Kentucky County," *Bulletin 640*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, 1956.

The results of this study on group integration should prove of aid to the researcher, especially for anyone planning a program of group action.

PEARSALL, Marion. *Little Smokey Ridge: The Natural History of a Southern Appalachian Neighborhood*. Birmingham: University of Alabama Press, 1959.

This is an anthropological study of one community in Southern Appalachia. It is not, by the author's admission, typical of conditions in most parts of the region. Its extreme poverty then (1959) could render it more typical now. Chapter 4 states that "Little Smokey Ridge stands as a twentieth century illustration of the persistence of a frontier type of social organization and value system in an environment no longer suited to either."

SCHWARZWELLER, Harry K. "Career Placement and Economic Life Chances of Young Men from Eastern Kentucky," *Bulletin 686*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service, 1964.

This is a valuable study and should prove most useful.

________________. "Research Design, Field Work Procedures, and Data Collection Problems in a Follow-Up Study of Young Men from Eastern Kentucky." Lexington: University of Kentucky Rural Sociology Department and Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service, 1963.

________________. "Values and Occupational Choice," *Social Forces*, Vol. 39, No. 2, December, 1960.

The author focuses on value orientations associated with status and situs dimensions of occupational choice, socio-cultural correlates of occupational values, and empirical interrelationships among these value orientations. Data came from high school seniors in twelve rural Kentucky schools.

WELLER, Jack E. *Yesterday's People: Life in Contemporary Appalachia*. Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1965.

This is an analysis of the mountain psychology and sociological values and should not be overlooked since it is a key to understanding the people of the area. The author is a minister in the area.

HOUSING FOR APPALACHIANS

PAVLICK, Anthony L., and COLTRANE, Robert I. "Quality of Rural and Urban Housing in the Appalachian Region," Ag. Ec. Report 52. Washington: USDA, Resource Development Economics Division, Economic Research Service, April, 1964.

Housing in Appalachia is inferior to that in neighboring areas and to U.S. average. Part of the disparity is Appalachia's disproportionate numbers who have rural homes as compared with U.S. average. Still Appalachian housing is below U.S. rural farm and nonfarm housing averages. Highest quality housing is in north, deteriorates in central areas, and improves in south with the exception of Alabama, especially rural housing. Eastern Appalachia has better housing than western.

Pennsylvania housing (rural) is above U.S. average, and when this data is excluded, Appalachian housing is inferior in all categories.

Lowest quality housing is in rural nonfarm areas where greater numbers of dilapidated residences occur.

EDUCATION FOR APPALACHIANS

ANDERSON, Margaret. "Education in Appalachia: Past Failures and Future Prospects," Journal of Marriage and the Family. Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 443-446.

The author reviews Appalachian history, culture, and economics as a basis for discussing efforts needed to ease the problems of the region.

"Annual Report to the Membership." Charleston, West Virginia: Appalachia Educational Laboratory, Inc., 1967.

Regional isolation and geographic barriers within the region impede immediate progress. Education is the captive of economic, social, and political systems. AEL was established to create a system of educational practices through the use of communication media and mobile facilities so that Appalachia may have a quality educational program. The annual report describes its successes and setbacks.

"Appalachia: The Happy Pappies of Handshoe Holler," Time, Vol. 86, pp. 38-39, November 5, 1965.

Happy Pappies is a make-work project in eastern Kentucky. People participate but resist outside authority. The project includes school two nights a week to help men qualify for factory jobs, but they aren't very interested.

The best hope is youth who are interested in poverty workers' programs for them.

"Appalachian Regional Communications System: A Plan to Open Appalachia to Educational Development." Frankfort: Kentucky Authority for Educational Television and Kentucky Area Development Office.

BOIARSKY, Carolyn. "Appalachia Education Laboratory," *Appalachian South*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 47-49.
Boiarsky discusses the attempt to bring better educational opportunity to Appalachia.

"A College Education for $40 A Year," *Look*, Vol. 28, pp. 134-139. October 20, 1964.
This is the story of Alice Lloyd College in Appalachia where students receive an education for $20 a semester and agree to give their knowledge, talents, and lives to their communities.

"Innovation in Education: New Direction for the American School." New York: Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee, 1968.
The policy statement sets forth preconditions for better schooling, imperatives that now confront the schools, and comments, reservations, or dissent by individual committee members.

SINGLETON, C. M., and BROWN, S. M. "To the Hills and Hollows: Story of the Appalachian Educational Laboratory," *American Education*, Vol. 3, pp. 22-25, July, 1967.
This is an account of this educational experiment.

ZEH, John. "Education Is the Answer to Appalachian Poverty," *Kentucky Kernel*, January 17, 1969, p. 5.
Zeh states that there must be an educational change in Appalachia in order that the area's myriad problems can be solved.

RELIGION IN APPALACHIA

LAMAR, Ralph E. "Fundamentalism and Selected *Social Factors in the Southern* Appalachian Region". Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky master's thesis, 1962.
An understanding of fundamentalist religion as practiced in Appalachia is found here and is vital to the Appalachian researcher.

WEATHERFORD and BREWER. *Life and Religion in Southern Appalachia*.

SOCIAL WORK IN APPALACHIA

HERLIHY, Theresa. "Social Work in the Southern Appalachians," American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 53, pp. 1770-1779, November, 1963.

This article discusses a hospital social service program in an isolated, underdeveloped area where public health standards and literacy levels are low, community resources are few, and cultural patterns are strongly entrenched. Cases cited are marginal to the general American scene. The social worker is shown in this situation.

APPALACHIA AND STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

"Appalachia - A New Greenery This Spring," Business Week, April 24, 1965, pp. 32-34.

Litton Industries plans investments in Appalachia. This was one aspect of the early war on poverty.

Appalachian Regional Commission Annual Report. Y3: Ap4/2.

The reports include basic documents of the Commission's work.

CAUDILL, Harry M. "Misdeal in Appalachia," Atlantic, Vol. 215, pp. 43-47, June, 1965.

The article tells why Administration programs for Appalachia do not work; it focuses on robber barons (absentee coal owners).

See also a letter commenting on Caudill's article (Vol. 216, pp. 58-59, October, 1965).

________________. Night Comes To The Cumberlands.

Caudill castigates government aid programs.

Guidelines for Legal Services Programs. Washington: Community Action Program of OEO. Pr Ex 10.8: L52.

This is a complete detailed description of the role of OEO, requirements for legal services programs, scope of the programs, who may and how they may apply, etc.

Also included is a group of further publications on the subject.

HOADLEY, Thomas A. "Is the Right Against Poverty Another Constitutional Right?" American Bar Association Journal, Vol. 49, pp. 1192-1194, December, 1963.

The suggestion is made here that the recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court dealing with indigents' rights to post-conviction remedies illustrate development of a constitutional right against poverty - a right that would guarantee its possessor that his penury should have no more effect on his enjoyment of full rights than his religion or race.

Court decisions which could be of use are cited.

"How $1 Billion for Appalachia Will Be Spent," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 58, No. 12, March 15, 1965.

This article provides a government spending breakdown for the area.

Intergovernmental Relations in the Poverty Program, A Commission Report. Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, April, 1966. Y3: Ad 9/8:P86/2.

The report analyzes the major intergovernmental issues in the poverty program under four groupings: effects on local government, role of states, matching anti-poverty needs and resources, and intergovernmental fiscal aspects. Twelve major findings are developed in the study providing the principle basis for fourteen recommendations under three headings: (1) improving the CAP, (2) improving federal administration; (3) improving the role of the states.

The Commission recommends changes accordingly in EOA to improve both it and intergovernmental relations.

"Men Want Work," *Newsletter* of The Council of Southern Mountain Workers, December, 1966.

This article contains examples, conclusions and recommendations for government programs involving employment in Appalachia.

OBERDORFER, Don. "The Proliferating Appalachians," *Reporter*, Vol. 33, pp. 22-27, September 9, 1965.

The author provides an account of Appalachia-like aid spreading throughout country into various needy areas.

Report of the Health Advisory Committee to the Appalachian Regional Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office, March, 1966.

This is vast in scope and very useful as a basic source document.

SCHORR, Burt. "Anger in Appalachia: A Federal Move To Help Depressed Regions Runs Into Local Opposition," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 170, No. 1, November 21, 1967.

Government aids to one firm in creating jobs to benefit an area, encourage other companies to charge "unfair competition".

TER HORST, Jerald. "No More Pork Barrel: The Appalachia Approach," *Reporter*, Vol. 32, pp. 27-29, March 11, 1965.

The author speaks of Appalachian-inspired plans to gain federal money on a regional basis.

WENTWORTH, Eric. "Mountain Feuding: Rural, Urban Areas in Appalachia Vie for Federal Aid Funds," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 166, No. 6, July 30, 1965.

APPALACHIAN LEGISLATION AND REPORTS THEREON

"Highlights of Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965." House Committee on Public Works, Committee Print 4, 89th Congress, 1st Session, 1965. Y4.P96/11:Ap4/3.

This provides a reference for a summarization of the Act's provisions.

House Committee on Public Works, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Appalachian Regional Development. *Hearings*, May 5-June 11, 1964. 88th Congress, 2nd Session.

These hearings concerned HR 11065 and HR 11066 to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region.

House Committee on Public Works, 90th Congress, 1st Session, *House Report 548*, August 8, 1967.

This is a report on a study to revise and extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 and to amend Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

The report by the committee includes minority, supplemental and separate views of the members.

APPALACHIAN KENTUCKY

"Appalachian Regional Hospitals," *Research Report 35*. Frankfort, Kentucky: Legislative Research Commission, February, 1966.

Findings and conclusions are presented on the subjects of conversion to community hospitals, cost of operation, use of area physicians, nurses, and paramedical specialists, and relationships with other hospitals.

BOWMAN, Mary Jean, and HAYNES, W. Warren. *Resources and People in East Kentucky: Problems and Potentials of a Lagging Economy*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1963.

This study has real merit for insights into Appalachian Kentucky.

BROWN, James S., SCHWARZWELLER, Harry K., and MANGALAM, Joseph J. "Kentucky Mountain Migration and the Stem Family," in Bell, Norman W., and Vogel, Ezra F., Editors, *A Modern Introduction to the Family*, Rev. Ed. New York: Free Press, 1968.

The study suggests that in the Kentucky mountains family branches tend to migrate to the same area and afford each other support. The original stem family remains the haven in times of stress.

CLARK, Ernest L. "Children Suffer from Poor Nutrition," *Louisville Courier-Journal*, February 25, 1969.
The article describes the condition of malnourished children in eastern Kentucky.

————————. "Most Poor in State Don't Get U.S. Food Aid," *Louisville Courier-Journal*, Vol. 228, No. 54, p. 1, February 23, 1969.
Frankfort OEO states that the federal food stamp program is not meeting the needs of most of the poor. The author cites lack of funds and red tape as problems.

FORD, Thomas R. *Health and Demography in Kentucky*.
A chapter breakdown follows: I. Population: Growth and Distribution; II. Demographic Composition: Color, Race, Age, Sex; III. Social Characteristics: Marital Status, Family Structure, Household Composition, Education, Mobility; IV. Economic Characteristics - Income, Housing, Labor Force, Industrial and Occupational Composition; V. Demographic Indicators of Health Status.

GOOD, Paul. "Kentucky's Coal Beds of Sedition," *The Nation*, September 4, 1967.
Good is a free lance writer specializing in civil rights and related events.
This is an account of Appalachian poverty and a straight-forward telling of events between VISTA, AV, and the OEO, and the coal industries.

GREENE, Herbert. "Proposal for a Research Project for Housing Rehabilitation in Eastern Kentucky," Lexington: University of Kentucky, School of Architecture, 1960.
The aim is improvement of housing for low income people in the area by producing prototype economy houses of good design costing between $4000 and $5000. The current failure to finance this type of housing and a labor force skilled in building have prevented the realization of such housing.
Greene proposes use of local labor and material whenever feasible, mass production, site development plans suitable to the mountains, architecture suited to the landscape and social patterns of the people.

Information prepared for the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty with the cooperation of the Appalachian Volunteers for the Citizens Board of Inquiry on Hunger and Malnutrition held in Hazard, Kentucky, August 22, 1967.

LOOMIS, Kenneth. "Cook, Carter Say Malnutrition Is Problem in State," *Louisville Courier-Journal*, February 25, February 25, 1969.

This article deals with Kentucky Senator Marlow Cook and Representative Tim Carter's statements regarding malnutrition in Kentucky.

MASON, Gene. "Workers' War on Poverty Has Two Fronts," Kentucky Kernel, February 10, 1969.
Mason analyzes the political situation in eastern Kentucky.

MASON, Marie. "Rural Family Health in a Selected County in Kentucky," Bulletin 538. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, 1949.
The study describes family health, availability of medical services, and attitudes of people toward health needs and medical services in a rural area of Kentucky. The information herein is out-of-date, but it is helpful for comparative purposes and as a means of assessing how the health situation deteriorated.

MORRIS, Hugh. "State Officials Seeking Better Food Aid Plan," Louisville Courier-Journal, February 25, 1969.
Food stamps are offered in some counties and not in others. Officials favor a plan to improve the effectiveness of the federal food stamp program as administered by the counties.

"What Kind of War on Poverty Ignores the Voice of the Poor?" Louisville Courier-Journal, Sunday, February 23, 1969.
The editorial deals with the concern of Representative Carl Perkins (Kentucky) that the Nixon administration will emasculate poverty programs, especially those within OEO, and will freeze out the poor from gaining effective aid.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. Health Problems of Older Persons in Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Kentucky. Lexington: University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Economic Research Service of USDA,1961.
Considerable insight into the health problem can be obtained from this article.

APPALACHIAN TENNESSEE

VAN SICKLE, Charles C. "Forest Industries in Appalachia Counties of Tennessee." USDA Forest Service, 1967. A13.80:So-8.

YEARWOOD, Richard M. "Lake City: A Case Study in Appalachia," Tennessee Planner, Vol. 23, pp. 121-128, January, 1964.
According to the author, Lake City's problems are the same as Appalachia's are in general, except that Lake City's are worse.

APPALACHIAN WEST VIRGINIA

"How West Virginia Is Making Out Now," U.S. News & World Report, Vol. 53, pp. 58-61, August 6, 1962.

The state is more prosperous than in 1960, but mining areas still are losing out. Citizens have mixed feelings about the effect of federal aid.

"Luring the Poor Out of the Hills," Business Week, July 1, 1967, p. 74-78.

Encouraging the poor to urbanize and take newly created jobs is the largest problem West Virginia faces. This is an account of one town's experiences.

RIGNEY, Montie R. "Poverty and Politics in West Virginia," Appalachian South, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 38-41.

Rigney castigates the state for allowing poor governing due to the apathy or ignorance of the people. Only when they insist on good state and local government will West Virginia really join the war on poverty.

SLAVIN, Richard H. "The Pressed and Blown Glassware Industry," May, 1963, West Virginia University Bulletin, series 63, No. 11-4. Bureau of Business Research, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. Prepared in cooperation with Office of Research and Development, West Virginia Center for Appalachian Studies and Development, West Virginia University.

PLANNING FOR APPALACHIA

"Appalachian Resource Development Project," Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, 1960.

The plan is aimed at over all economic and institutional development under Appalachia's severe conditions of unemployment and low income. Project includes thirty counties of eastern Kentucky which are considered typical of Appalachia. There is a breakdown of per capita income, resources, welfare payments, etc.

BEN-RUBIN, Jack. "An Economic Evaluation of the Southwestern North Carolina Rural Renewal Area," ERS-387. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, November, 1968. A 93.21.

The report centers on a study of Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties, North Carolina. Suggestions are given for programs to provide local economic opportunity to check migration and help the area better reach the economic level of the rest of the state.

BLICKSTEIN, Steve. "Appalachia: The Road Back," *Sales Management*, Vol. 95, No. 23-25, August 20, 1965.

The federal government is betting this area will stage a comeback and hopes for private business investment there.

BOSWELL, Harry W., Jr. "Historic Highway to the West: The Old Cumberland Road," *Highway User*, Vol. 29, pp. 14-15, May, 1964.

How U.S. 40 may play a vital role in the economic well-being of Appalachia is discussed here.

CORDTZ, Dan. "Beyond Appalachia," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 165, No. 1, April 28, 1965.

The government is attempting to find growth centers and pour $510 million per year into them in public works, loans, and advice to tempt business investment there. Professional site-finders believe only marginal businesses will be attracted because the area itself is marginal.

FULLER, Theodore E. "Employment in Appalachia: Trends and Prospects," *Ag. Ec. Report 134*. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, June, 1968. A93.28.

Fuller summarizes employment history in Appalachia and theorizes that if the trends of 1950's continue, growth prospects of large and medium center areas appear brighter than those of small center areas. This is due to small centers still clinging to agriculture and mining to a greater degree than larger areas. Manufacturing in small areas would need tremendous growth rates to counteract increasing agriculture and mining unemployment. Thus, larger areas have better prospects.

JANSSEN, Richard F. "Proposed Appalachian Area Agency," *Wall Street Journal*, Vol. 162, No. 20, November 13, 1963.

A federal-state corporation would sell bonds and finance development units.

JOHNSON, Hugh A., CARPENTER, J. Raymond, and DILL, Henry W.,Jr. "Exurban Development in Selected Areas of the Appalachian Mountains," *ERS-111*. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, April, 1963. A 93.21.

This study concerns Virginia and adjacent parts of West Virginia where farm land is being turned into recreation areas. Land so used was declining in agricultural production; ownership changed to investment holders for recreation land.

"Men Want Work," Newsletter of Council of Southern Mountain Workers, December, 1966.

This article contains examples, conclusions and recommendations for government programs involving employment in Appalachia.

"New Towns: A Proposal for the Appalachian Region." Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Research Foundation and University of Kentucky Department of Architecture, July 1, 1960.

This is an eastern Kentucky casestudy.

"New Way To Beat Poverty: The Plan for Appalachia," U.S. News & World Report, Vol. 59, pp. 68-70, September 27, 1965.

This is a detailed account of the growth center theory employed in Appalachia: pouring aid into potentially promising areas, and then connecting them with roads so outlying poor can come in for jobs.

"Opportunities for Economic Growth in the Bell County Redevelopment Area, Kentucky." Little Rock, Arkansas: William P. Rock and Associates, based on a field trip July 6-12, 1964.

This is a study of an Appalachian county.

"Opportunities for Economic Growth in the Middle Kentucky River Valley Area, Kentucky." ARA Field Report. Washington: Department of Commerce, 1964.

This study identifies growth potentials and provides next step suggestions.

"A Preliminary Description of the Human, Natural, and Man-Made Resources in the Wilderness Trail Area and Some Brief Statements of Social and Economic Implications." Cooperative Extension Service in the Wilderness Trail Area, 1965.

This article contains general information.

"Proposal for Research of the Economic Impact of the Interstate Highway System in the Appalachian Region." Frankfort, Kentucky: Eastern Kentucky Regional Development Commission, 1960.

This was an early study of the beginning of highway cooperation among Appalachian states.

SEWALL, Frank. "Water Transportation on the Ohio River: Its Economic Significance to Appalachia," Bulletin of Business Research (Ohio State University), Vol. 41, p. 2+, February, 1966.

Effects of action by federal government to modernize navigational facilities on the river are explored.

SOLBERG, Erling D. "Suggestions for Planning and Zoning in Appalachia," ERS-330. Washington: Economic Research Service, February, 1967. A 93.21

The report discusses zoning ordinances passed in more populous counties of Appalachia.

APPALACHIAN MIGRANTS TO CITIES

"Appalachia: The Happy Pappies of Handshoe Holler," Time, Vol. 86, pp. 38-39, November 5, 1965.

Happy Pappies is a make-work project in eastern Kentucky. People participate but resist outside authority. The project includes school two nights a week to help men qualify for factory jobs, but they aren't very interested.

The best hope is youth who are interested in poverty workers' programs for them.

CROWE, Martin Jay. "The Occupational Adaptation of a Selected Group of Eastern Kentuckians in Southern Ohio". Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky dissertation, 1964.

Case histories and interviews presented here give a good impression of the eastern Kentuckian's ability to adapt to an urban situation.

These plus the analysis, interpretation of data, and conclusions are of value.

FISCHER, John. "Can Ralph R. Widner Save New York, Chicago, and Detroit?" Harper's Magazine, October, 1968.

This is an account of the growth center concept in Appalachia development theory designed to save the cities from continued indigent rural migrants. Widner is the federal co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

HILLERY, George A., Jr., BROWN, James S., and DE JONG, Gordon F. "Migration Systems of the Southern Appalachians: Some Demographic Observations," Rural Sociology, Vol. 30, pp. 33-62.

The authors attempt to arrive at a scheme for fitting together various migration streams representing separate migration patterns into an integrated whole. Data used is 1949-1950 migration data for State Economic Areas in the Southern Appalachians.

MARTIN, Richard. "City Hillbillies: Appalachian Migrants in Slums Fail To Benefit from Anti-Poverty Drive," Wall Street Journal, Vol. 166, No. 1, September 30, 1965.

Martin feels that people have left Appalachia where some aid comes in; they aren't well organized into voting blocs, so miss out on city aid. Even if they know of aid, white migrants from the rural South are suspicious of help.

Only small inroads are made due to the character of migrants: strong family loyalties, independent, resentment of authority, little regard for education, no knowledge of budgeting. The virtues of the mountains are drawbacks in the city.

METZLER, William H. "Socio-economic Aspects of Manpower Adjustments: Low-Income Rural Areas" in Dentler, Robert A., Editor, *Major American Social Problems*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1967, p. 256-263.

This study involves the adjustment of rural people to urban living.

SCHWARZWELLER, Harry K. "Family Ties, Migration and Transitional Adjustment of Young Men from Eastern Kentucky," *Bulletin 691*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service, 1964.

The intense familistic feelings of the migrants as studied here have considerable significance for the researcher studying attitudes of the people in and from Appalachia.

MINORITY GROUPS LIVING IN RURAL POVERTY

IRELAN, Lola M. *Low Income Life Styles*. Washington: HEW, Welfare Administration, 1966.

This source deals with various racial and ethnic groups who are generally impoverished.

MARDEN, Charles F., and MEYER, Gladys. *Minorities in American Society*. New York: American Book Company, 1962.

This is a quite useful general source book.

RINDER, Irwin D. "Minority Orientations: An Approach to Intergroup Relations through Social Psychology," *Phylon*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 5-17.

Rinder states that the philosophies governing the direction of reference groups will determine the Negro's future. Thus, through wider acceptance in American society as a whole, Negroes may become more assimilationist, or more repulsion by the American community may lead to separatism.

ROSE, Arnold, and ROSE, Caroline. *Minority Problems*. New York: Harper & Row, 1965.

Various problems of minority groups in the United States are set forth and analyzed by writers who are eminent in their fields.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. Permanent Poverty. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Seligman's book deals with the groups most consistently affected--Negroes, the aged, Appalachians, and other minorities. Several chapters are more general: on the roots of poverty, the toll taken by technology, poverty and national and local power, etc.

This general reference contains extensive notes at the end.

SIMPSON, George, and YINGER, J. Milton. Racial and Cultural Minorities, 3rd ed. New York: Harper and Row.

This is a comprehensive and documented treatment of cultural and racial minorities. It also deals well with inter-group relations.

WILL, R. E., and VATTER, H. G., Editors. Poverty in Affluence. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, Inc., 1965.

Writings from various sources discuss causes, forms and results of poverty. Proposals for its abolition are offered. Selected sections include: Poverty as a sub-culture, spatial distribution of poverty (rural--migrants), the minority poor (Indians--Negroes), the multi-problem family, political inarticulateness of the poor, poverty in prospective.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MINORITIES

"Not Just Some of Us: A Limited Bibliography on Minority Group Relations." Washington: HEW, Social Security Administration, 1968. FS 3.38: M 66.

This bibliography contains much material of value to the poverty researcher. Included below are the main topics and their subdivisions: I. General Material; 1. Background; 2. Leadership and Personalities; 3. Civil Rights Movement; 4. Poverty; 5. Racism and Prejudice; II. Culture and Community; 1. Art, Literature, and Culture; 2. Community; 3. Family; 4. Housing; 5. Religion; 6. Urban Problems; III. Education, 1. Problems of Education; 2. School Integration; IV. Employment Patterns and Conditions; 2. Federal Equal Employment Opportunity; 3. Integration in Employment; V. Government and Politics; 1. Government Programs and Legislation; 2. Law and Justice; 3. Politics; VI. Compilation of Reference Materials.

Many of the references are annotated.

THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF HOUSING

GLAZER, Nathan, and McENTIRE, Davis. Studies in Housing and Minority Groups. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960.

This is a very useful source on minority housing.

INDIANS IN RURAL POVERTY

Building America
The entire issue for January, 1942, is on American Indians.

COLLIER, John. *The Indians of the Americas*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1947.
Collier's predictions are based on vast experience, so this is worth investigation, particularly chapter 16.

DUTTON, Bertha P., Editor, *Indians of the Southwest: Pocket Handbook*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: Southwestern Association on Indian Affairs, Inc., 1965.
This handbook contains authoritative information on Indians of yesterday and today in the Four Corners, Indian arts and crafts, a calendar of ceremonies, and a valuable supplementary reading list on numerous related subjects.
This is a rapid means of gaining background on the Indians of the Four Corners area.

FARB, Peter. "American Indian: A Portrait in Limbo," *Saturday Review*, Vol. 51, pp. 26-29, October 12, 1968.
The article summarizes conditions of housing, health, education, etc. Farb stresses the need to make the Indian realize his culture is relevant to American life before he goes over the brink of moral collapse.

__________. "Rise and Fall of the Indian of the Wild West," *Natural History*, October, 1968, Vol. 77, pp. 32-41.
This article provides insight into the life of the Plains Indians in the past - a key to the current difficulties.

HODGE, Frederick W. *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, 2 vols. *Washington: Government Printing Office*. (Out of print, reprinted 1959 by Pageant Books, Inc., New York).
Useful historical content is contained here.

"Indians Yesterday and Today," Chilocco, Oklahoma: Printing Department, Chilocco Agricultural School for USDI, BIA, 1950.
A special article by John Collier on Indians as a minority plus general coverage of many aspects of Indian life are presented here.

KITAGAWA, Daisuke. "The American Indian" in Rose, Arnold M. and Carolyn B., *Minority Problems*. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 26-32.

This explores the problems of Indians in a white-dominated society. The author believes one reason whites don't accept Indian-ness is because it is based on past roots, roots most immigrant ancestors severed generations ago. The Indian represents the struggle to conquer frontier, and whites represents fear and hostility from their pasts.

The author suggests restructuring of group relations.

LEVY, Jerrold E. "The Older American Indian" in Youmans, E. Grant, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 221-238.

Levy describes aboriginal Indian life and the status of the aged in it. One section deals with the rural aged Navajo in contemporary life.

NASH, Philleo. "American Indians and the American Society," *Journal of the Wisconsin Indians Research Institute*, Vol. I, No. 2, October, 1965, pp. 1-5.

This is worth reading for insight into Indian attitudes, government efforts at helping them, and the harm that their lack of education causes Indians in gaining equal opportunity.

A Program for Indian Citizens. The Fund for the Republic, 1961.

RACHLIS, Eugene. *Indians of the Plains*. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1960.

This is a brief, easily understood history.

The last chapter on "Men and Myths" describes how and why white attitudes toward Indians have changed.

READING, Robert S. *Indian Civilizations*. San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1965.

This is a quite general history of many tribes.

SELIGMAN, Ben A. "American Poverty: Rural and Urban," *Current History*, Vol. 55, pp. 193-198+, October, 1968.

This article is one of a series in this issue on the 1968 election. Sections herein include the elderly poor, the youthful poor, the Negro poor, the rural poor and the war on poverty. He cites areas of poverty (Appalachia, etc.,) and states new ones are forming in such places as Northern Wisconsin (already partially hit,) Minnesota, and upper Michigan. Mostly whites are affected, but some Indians and Mexican Americans are even worse off. Also mentioned among the rural poor are the migrants.

SHELDON, Ruth. "Indians, Our Minority Problem: An Ever-Increasing, Poverty-Stricken, Discontented Racial Minority," *Scribner's Commentator*, pp. 32-37, December, 1940.
This article is somewhat dated but it bears consulting.

SIMPSON, George E., and YINGER, J. Milton. "American Indians and American Life," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 311, May, 1957.
The articles are on modern conditions: legal, demographic, economic, health, educational, and political. All articles in this issue are quite useful. Several also contain bibliographical material which is useful.

SPENCER, Robert F., et al. *The Native Americans*. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.
This is a concise account of Indian influence on American culture. There is a section on Indian attitude toward state and federal governments. All aspects of acculturation are discussed, including the problems.

SPIKER, La Rue. "Under the Indian Sign: A Blanket over Homicide," *The Nation*, April 25, 1966, pp. 483-486.
This article provides a discussion of the legal discrimination often faced by Indians.

"U.S. Indian Population (1962) and Land (1963)". Washington: Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, November, 1963. I 20.2:P81/2.
Statistics here are based on the 1960 census and 1962 estimates of population. Land figures are from 1963.

VERILL, A. Hyatt. *Old Civilizations of the New World*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1929.
This will be of general use for background of ancient tribal life of all tribes.

"The War Against Poverty-The American Indian" speech by Philleo Nash, Commissioner, BIA, in Chicago, February 12, 1964. I 20.27:N17:1964.

"Where the Real Poverty Is: Plight of American Indians," *U.S. News and World Report*, April 25, 1966, pp. 104-108.
Navajos state that the schools are de-cultured. They are of the white type but Indians can't be accepted as whites, so the 16-30 age group is really mixed up. They need job help, counseling, remedial education, on-the-job training, and apprenticeship programs.

WISSLER, Clark. *Indians of the United States: Four Centuries of their History and Culture.* Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran, & Company, 1946.

This study contains background historical material.

"Your Government and the Indian," Publications Service, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, 1962.

General information is presented on the economic status and property holdings of Indians.

ASSIMILATION OF INDIANS

BAHL, Roy W., and SAUNDERS, Robert J. "The Role of State and Local Government in the Economic Development of Appalachia." *Land Economics*, Vol. 44, pp. 50-58, February, 1968.

The authors examine the situation in West Virginia and present an analysis of the trend and structure of public expenditures and revenue in West Virginia with focus on comparisons with the U.S. as a whole and between urban and rural areas in the state.

Next, they explore implications for long-range economic development in terms of hypothesis that a policy which maximizes growth may not be consistent with the goal of uniformity in public service standards among regions within the state.

This can be read for an overall picture of West Virginia and for an understanding of the economics of an Appalachian state.

BARNETT, Milton L., and BAERRIS, David A. "Some Problems Involved in the Changing Status of the American Indian," Baerris, David A., Editor, *The Indian in Modern America*. Madison: Wisconsin State Historical Society, 1956, pp. 50-70.

"Only to the extent that the status of the Indians as a minority group is redefined by the dominant group, so that Indians will be able to broaden the horizon of their life activities, actually participating more fully as members of that American society, will that other goal of the Federal administration be reached, successful integration of the Indian into the rest of the population."

BROPHY, William A., and ABERLE, Sophie D. *The Indian: America's Unfinished Business.* Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.

This is a general introduction to Indian life today, Indian law, and an extensive treatment of tribal government and economic development. It deals with BIA's role, health, education, and contains an extensive coverage of policies which impede Indian assimilation.

The appendix contains many tables. This is a superior source on the Indians.

COOK, S. F. "Migration and Urbanization of the Indians in California," in Heizer, R. F. and Whipple, M. A., *The California Indians: A Source Book*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960.
This source should definitely be consulted for information regarding Indian urbanization problems.

FORBES, Jack D. *The Indian in America's Past*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964.
This is a helpful treatment of the topic.

HALLOWELL, A. Irving. "American Indians, White and Black: The Phenomenon of Transculturization," *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 4, 1963, pp. 519-531.
Insight into the deeper aspects of transculturization is provided particularly on pages 528-529.

HALLOWELL, Alfred I. "The Backwash of the Frontier: The Impact of the Indian on American Culture," *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1958, pp. 447-472. SI1.1.
This source provides insight into Indian contributions to American life, and white attitudes toward Indians over the years.

JOSEPH, SPICER, CHESKY. *The Desert People: A Study of the Papago Indians*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949.
Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5 give a quite detailed account of economic, social, and political life.
Chapter 7 deals with relations with other peoples.

LA FORGE, Oliver. "Assimilation-The Indian View," *New Mexico Quarterly*, Spring, 1956, pp. 5-13.
Insight into Indian attitudes regarding assimilation are presented here.

MARTIN, Harry W. "Adjustment Among American Indians in an Urban Environment," *Human Organization,* Vol. 24, pp. 290-295, 1964.
The influence of urban Indians on reservation Indians is explored.

MAYHALL, Mildred P. *The Kiowas*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1962.
This contains an extensive discussion of the problems of moving from the Stone Age into complex mechanized American society. Many still cling to old because the new is too complicated and hard to learn.

Most Kiowas are resigned, uncertain of the future, apathetic, and they fear political freedom's voice and organization.

This is a well-documented source.

PATTERSON, John D. "The Plight of the Menominee Indians," *Journal of the Wisconsin Indians Research Institute*, *Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1965, pp. 20-24.*

The Indians' situation and lack of incentive are described.

This is a useful source on Wisconsin tribes.

VOGT, Evon Z. "The Acculturation of American Indians," *Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 311, pp. 137-146, May, 1957.

Vogt states that Indians were not motivated in assimilation because they didn't choose America; Europe chose America and imposed its culture on Indians.

YOUNG and MORGAN. *Navajo Historical Selections*. Phoenix, Arizona: Phoenix Indian School Print Shop, March, 1954.

Insight into Navajo attitudes and records of reactions to historic events not found elsewhere are contained here.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANS

COCKLIN, H. W., and GEIGER, A. F. "Dormant Energy Awakens in the Four Corners," *New Mexico Business*, November, 1965, pp. 5-10.

This provides up-to-date information on the Navajo tribe's current economic endeavors.

DEBO, Angie. *And Still the Waters Run*. Princeton University Press, 1940.

This is a useful historical source.

GOMBERG, William, and LELAND, Joy. "We Need To Be Shown: A Study of the Talents, Work Potential and Aspirations of the Pyramid Lake Indians." Washington: Department of Commerce Clearinghouse for Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This is a study of the Pyramid Lake Indians of Nevada.

KEPHART, George S. "The Truth About Indian Timber," *American Forests*, Vol. 74, pp. 16-19+, October, 1968.

BIA's Forestry Branch's point of view regarding Indian timber land is presented here.

KIRCHOFF, Paul. "Gatherers and Farmers in the Greater Southwest," in Owen, Deetz, Fisher, *The North American Indians: A Sourcebook*. New York: MacMillan Company, 1967, p. 421+.

Insight is provided into the marginal existence of Southwestern Indians.

LEIGHTON, Alexander and Dorothea. *The Navajo Door; An Introduction to Navajo Life*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1945.

This report provides an outline of tribal government and a brief account of governmental attempts at Indian economic planning.

"Menominee Indian Study Committee." *Report to the Subcommittee On Indian Affairs on H.R. 8034*, pp. 73-75 of *Journal of Wisconsin Indians Research Institute,* Vol, 2, No. 2, December, 1965.

The State's stop-gap measures for Indians are enumerated; aid is recommended through H.R. 8034. The periodical is an important source.

The Navajo Yearbook: 1951-1961--A Decade of Progress, Report No. VIII. Window Rock, Arizona: The Navajo Agency, 1961.

This is a very useful source; it covers all aspects of Navajo life.

ORFIELD, Gary. "The War on Menominee Poverty," *Journal of the Wisconsin Indians Research Institute*, Vol. 1, No. 2, October, 1965, pp. 54-63.

PEAKE, Ora Brooks. *A History of the United States Indian Factory System 1795-1822*. Denver: Sage Books, 1954.

This is a very detailed account.

"Provisional Over-all Economic Development Plan for the Oneida Indian Reservation, Oneida, Wisconsin," *Journal of Wisconsin Indians Research Institute*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 21-33, December, 1966.

Community needs and objectives are set forth as are problems.

RENO, Philip. "Tourism Possibilities for the Taos Indians," *New Mexico Business*, February, 1966, pp. 1-23.

Suggestions for economic improvement of the Taos tribe are presented.

RITZENTHALER, Robert. "The Impact of Small Industry on an Indian Community," *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 143-148.

This is a very useful study of an excellent project. There is no evidence of subsequent projects of this type.

Rural Poverty: Hearings Before the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1967.

Testimony of experts as well as the rural poor themselves (Indians, Spanish Americans, etc.) is included.

It is a very helpful source.

UDALL, Stewart L. "Indian Development and the Development of Western Natural Resources," *New Mexico Business*, February, 1966, pp. 1-5.

UNDERHILL, Ruth. *The Navajos*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967 (rev. ed.)

This is a basic general history of the Navajos. It is well documented in the economic area.

"Unemployment among American Indians." A statement by BIA, USDI, submitted to Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, September 10, 1963. I 20.2:Uu2.

This deals with reservation Indians and those off reservations and their economic and social characteristics.

VOGT, Fred. "American Indians and their Economic Development," *Human Organization*, Vol. 20, No. 4, 1961-1962.

This article focuses on current economic development and future implications of it.

WARRIOR, Clyde. "Poverty, Community, and Power," *New University Thought*, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 5-10, Summer, 1965.

Warrior thinks Indian officials fear tribal organization and says Indians really have no representatives in the legally designated units of which they are a part. Indians must have real power in making decisions about own destiny if going to be able to join U.S. on a decent level and live a fulfilling life, Warrior says.

"Where the Real Poverty Is: Plight of American Indians", *U.S. News and World Report*, Vol. 60, April 25, 1966, pp. 104-108.

This article provides a brief coverage of Indian poverty, though it is limited in some respects by the emphasis on Navajos.

HEALTH AND HOUSING FOR INDIANS

The People Left Behind: A Report by the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967.

Some specifics are cited, but this is not a comprehensive treatment.

WAGNER, C. J., and RABEAU, E. S. "Indian Poverty and Indian Health," *Indicators*, U. S. Department HEW, March, 1964, pp. 24-54. FS 1.20.
This is a very helpful source on Indian health.

EDUCATION FOR INDIANS

ADAMS, L. W. "Indians on the Peace Path," *Journal of Adult Education*, Vol. 13, pp. 243-8, June, 1941.

"Indian Participation in Education" from *Indian Education*. Washington: Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, February 15, 1963. I 20.26: No. 384.
Indian attitudes toward education are stated. Most tribal organizations have appointed or elected tribal education committees.

MATHER, P. Boyd. "Tama (Iowa) Indians Fight for their Own Schools," *Christian Century*, October 2, 1968, Vol. 85, pp. 1251-1252.
The BIA closed its elementary school grades 1-5 for 56 Indian children. The Indians objected to their children going to a white school. Excellent insight into both sides of the issue can be gained here.

ZINTZ, Miles V. "Problems of Classroom Adjustment of Indian Children in Public Elementary Schools in the Southwest," in Passow, A. Harry, Goldberg, Miriam L., and Tannenbaum, Abraham J., Editors, *Education of the Disadvantaged: A Book of Readings*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1967, pp. 88-99.
Considerable insight into the problem is provided here.

INDIANS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

American Indians and the Federal Government. Washington: Department of Interior, BIA, 1965.
This report provides an outline of the functions of BIA from its own point of view.

"American Indians and the Federal Government." Washington: Department of Interior, BIA, 1965. I 20.2:G74/2.
This is primarily a historical account of the Indians' relations with government plus a description of land and economic problems and proposed and existent improvement projects.

"Answers to your Questions on American Indians." Washington: Department of Interior, BIA, 1961. I 20.2:N21/4:1961.
This is a very short question and answer section on BIA.

CHAPMAN, Berlin B. Various articles on Indians in *Chronicles of Oklahoma*.
This is a useful source for research on various treaties.

COHEN, F. S. "Indian Rights and the Federal Courts," *Minnesota Law Review*, Vol. 24, pp. 145-200., January, 1940.
This article considers three rights: self-government, civil liberties, and property rights; and it traces the application of these constitutional principles to the Indian up to 1940.

DUNNING, Robert W. "Some Aspects of Governmental Indian Policy and Administration," *Anthropologica*, Vol. 40, pp. 209-231, 1962.
This article provides a thorough summary.

Federal Indian Legislation and Policies. Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1956.

FOREMAN, Grant. *Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1953.
This is an account of federal policy toward one group of Indians.

GREEN, Elizabeth. "Indian Minorities under the American New Deal," *Pacific Affairs*, Vol. 8, pp. 420-427, December, 1935.

House Report No. 2503, USHR, Calendar #790, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session, Government Printing Office, 1952.
The report authorizes the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to conduct an investigation of the BIA. Sample constitutions included here are helpful as background information.

KRUG, J. A. "The Navajo: A Long-Range Program for Navajo Rehabilitation," Washington: Department of Interior, BIA, March, 1948. I 20.2:N22/3:1948.
Krug details the socio-economic problem, proposes solutions, and details areas to be attacked. He lists the necessary legislation. This is well done but is now out of date.

MC NICKLE, D'Arcy. *The Indian Tribes of the United States:*

Ethnic and Cultural Survival. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

The author is Indian. Maps show locations of tribes now. There is a sketch of the loss of Indians' bargaining power as whites came to regard them as inferior.

Chapter five details the gradual governmental revamping of Indian policy.

Chapter six highlights events since the 1934 reorganization act, the gains made and needs still to be adopted at the American Indian Chicago Conference at the University of Chicago, June 13-20, 1961, is quoted.

NASH, Philleo. "American Indians and the American Society." *Journal of the Wisconsin Indians Research Institute*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 1-5, October, 1965.

This reading provides insight into Indian attitudes, government efforts at helping them, and the harm that their lack of education causes Indians in gaining equal opportunity.

The Osage People and their Trust Property. Washington: Department of Interior, BIA, 1953. I 20.2: Os 1.

This contains an early history, the present tribal organization, land exploitation by government, the institution of trust properties and ramifications thereof, and tribal roles in management of trust property.

"State Law for Indians," *Indian Truth*, May/June, 1942, p. 2-7.

This issue recommends the liquidation of BIA.

TYLER. *Indian Affairs*. Salt Lake City: Brigham Young University Institute of American Indian Studies.

This is a thorough study of events and contains helpful comments and criticisms.

"You Asked About the Navajo!" (pamphlet) Washington: Department of Interior, BIA, 1961. I 20.2:N22/10:1961.

This is a general source on the Navajo; it provides a brief introduction to the tribe's history, current population, and problems.

"Your Government and the Indian." Publications Service, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, 1962.

General information is presented on the economic status and property holdings of Indians.

ZIMMERMAN, Wm., Jr. "The Federal Indian Service." Washington: Department of Interior, U.S. Indian Service. Prepared for presentation to Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 81st Congress, 1st Session,

January 31, 1949.
Accounts of the BIA's function and the history of land ownership are provided.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PAST AND PRESENT

ATWOOD, E. P. "The Crazy-Snake Rebellions: A Study in the Breakdown of Tribal Government," *Vassar Journal of Undergraduate Studies*, pp. 44-60, *May, 1942.*
This is a somewhat dated but useful study.

BALDWIN, Gordon C. *The Warrior Apaches: A Story of the Chiricahua and Western Apache.* Tucson, Arizona: Dale Stuart King, 1965.
General information is presented on the Apache. It deals in detail with the ability of tribes to cooperate and their inherent problems in doing so in some areas. Chapter 11 is quite useful.

BROPHY, William A., and ABERLE, Sophie D. *The Indian: America's Unfinished Business.* Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.
This is a general introduction to Indian life today, law and extensive treatment of tribal government, and economic development.
It deals with BIA's role, health, and education, an extensive coverage of policies which impede Indian assimilation. The appendix contains many tables.
This is a superior source on the Indians.

Corporate charters, by-laws, constitutions of various tribes of American Indians including those in the Southwestern U. S.
These documents provide insight into various tribal laws.

FORBES, Jack D. *Nevada Indians Speak.* Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1967.
Activities of modern Nevada Indians are cited.

"Governing Bodies of Indian Groups under Federal Supervision", January, 1966 to the present.
Current lists of tribal councils and addresses are given.
This is useful as a basis for gaining further information from the councils.

HAAS, Theodore H. "Ten Years of Tribal Government under IRA". *Tribal Relations Pamphlet I.* USDI, U. S. Indian Service, 1947. I 20.2: T 73.
Tables provide tribal reorganization under IRA and dates, also those governed by other approved constitutions adopted prior to IRA.

HOEBEL, E. Adamson. "To End their Status," Baerreis, David A., editor, The Indian in Modern America. Madison: Wisconsin State Historical Society, 1956, pp. 1-15.
The author suggests the Eisenhower Administration was out to treat Indians like subject peoples.

LINTON, Ralph. Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes. New York: Appleton-Century Co., Inc. 1940.
The author has an outline of acculturation in tribes including their political organization. Chapters 8, 9, and 10 sum up aspects and processes of acculturation, and chapters 2, 3, and 4 give detailed information on three southwest tribes.

MC FEAT, Tom. Indians of the North Pacific Coast. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1966.
Insight into differences between Northwestern Indians and others may be gained.

MC NICKLE, D'Arcy. They Came Here First: The Epic of the American Indian. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1949.
A high quality general history is presented here. Its value lies in the fact that the author is Indian and presents the Indians' point of view in tribal organization.

Navajo Tribal Council Resolutions 1922-1951. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952.
This report is faily extensive; it covers everything in the way of tribal council activities during this period.

OSWALT, Wendell H. This Land Was Theirs: A Study of the North American Indian. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1966.
This is an up-to-date history of various tribes and their organization.

RINGWALD, George. "Agua Caliente Story," Riverside Press Enterprise and Riverside Daily Press, October 20-26, 1957.
This article is a useful source.

UNDERHILL, Ruth. Here Come the Navajo!
This provides a good reference source.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Richard F. "Navajo Common Law I: Notes on Political Organization, Property and Inheritance," Museum of North Arizona, Museum Notes, IX, 17-22, 1936.
This source is very useful.

VERRILL, A. Hyatt. Old Civilizations of the New World. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill Co., 1929.

This source may be of general use for background of ancient tribal life of all tribes.

PAN-INDIANISM

HOWARD, James H. "Pan-Indian Culture of Oklahoma," Scientific Monthly, Vol. 81, pp. 215-220, 1955.

This is a worthwhile study of the extent of Pan-Indianism.

STEINER, Stan. The New Indians. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

Steiner discusses the Indian philosophy of Red Power -- keeping the old while modernizing. It is useful reading for an understanding of current Indian attitudes.

VAILLANT, G. C. "Indians in a Pan-American Democracy," Southwest Review, Summer, 1943, Vol. 28, pp. 384-393.

This is somewhat dated, but it should be consulted.

MIGRANTS IN RURAL POVERTY

ALLEN, Steve. The Ground Is Our Table. New York: Doubleday, 1966.

Allen was a migrant and he writes from experience and first-hand research as well as sympathy.

BAUM, Samuel, FRIEND, Reed E., and STANSBERRY, Robert R., Jr. "The Hired Farm Working Force of 1961," Ag. Ec. Report 36. Washington: Economic Research Service, May, 1963. A 93.28.

Statistics and factual information presented here is of value to the researcher studying migrants.

BOWLES, Gladys K., and BEALE, Calvin L. "Characteristics of the Population of Hired Farmworker Households," Ag. Ec. Report 84. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, August, 1965. A 93.28.

This report provides insight into the make-up of migratory households.

BOWLES, Gladys K., and SELLERS, Walter E., Jr. "The Hired Farm Working Force of 1963: With Supplementary Data for 1962," Ag. Ec. Report 76. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, May, 1965. A 93.28.

There is a wealth of statistical information here.

CARTER, Barbara. "The Jalopy Nomads," Reporter, Vol. 30, pp. 31-33, May 7, 1964.

The article deals with migrants and suggests that the war on poverty won't help much since it is locally based, and migrants are on the move.

COMPTON, Neville. "The Green Valley Isn't So Jolly," New Republic, Vol. 159, pp. 19-20, September 7, 1968.
Compton states that Yakima Valley's (Washington) 15,000 migrants are poverty-stricken and disenfranchised, and little change is likely because of majority apathy and the migrants' patience. The migrants are organized for a grocery co-op., and they follow Chavez' ideas of developing Mexican American ethnic organizations. Tomas Villanueva is their leader.

COWHIG, James D. "Education, Skill Level, and Earnings of the Hired Farm Working Force of 1961," Ag. Ec. Report 26. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, March, 1963. A 93.28.
The information here is basic to a study of agricultural migrants.

The Farm Labor Situation in Selected States, 1965-1966, Ag. Ec. Report 110. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, April, 1967. A 93.28.
This report is based on field trip data from selected states having major demands for seasonal farm labor in U. S. (Texas, California, Michigan, Florida, and New York).

"Filth, Hunger Plague Florida County's Migrants," Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, February 17, 1969, p. 1+.
This article reports on conditions found by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs headed by Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

GAVETT, Earle E. "Truck Crop Production Practices: Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas: Labor, Power, and Materials by Operation," ERS-115. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, June, 1963.
This report provides background information on the subject of Spanish Americans and/or migrants.

HILL, Herbert. "No Harvest for the Reaper: The Story of the Migratory Agricultural Worker in the United States" in Dentler, Robert A., Editor, Major American Social Problems. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1967, p. 264-295.
This is a very useful source of material.

"The Hunger Problem and How One Town Is Beating It," U.S. News and World Report, February 10, 1969, p. 53-54.
San Diego in Duval County, Texas, is attacking malnutrition among its migrant poor by a free meal

program that includes breakfast, lunch, and even dinner in some cases.

MAYER, Arnold. "The Grapes of Wrath, Vintage 1961," *Reporter*, February, 1961.
Migrant labor conditions are described in 1961.

The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States. 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Report 1006.
This is helpful for information on living conditions, etc.

MC ELROY, Robert C. "The Hired Farm Working Force of 1967 - A Statistical Report," *Ag. Ec. Report 148*. Washington: Economic Research Service, September, 1968. A 93.28.
The statistics presented herein are basic to research into the situation of the migrant.

RONY, Vera. "Sorrow Song in Black and White." *New South*, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 2-39, Summer, 1967.
This is an account of the migrant laborer.

SCHWARZWELLER, Harry K. "Parental Family Ties and Social Integration of Rural to Urban Migrants," *Journal of Marriage and Family Living*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 410-416.
Research here explores the hypothesis that close identification with family as measured by frequency of interaction with parents tends to retard the young rural male migrant from becoming a functional member of the urban industrial community. The young migrants under study are from relatively isolated areas of Southern Appalachia.

Speech by Senator Harrison Williams. *Congressional Record*, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 114, No. 169, S12651.
Senator Williams is the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. He quotes statistics and information that is quite up to date. The speech was made in the fall of 1968.

TOWNSHEND-ZELLNER, Norman. "The California Raisin Industry: Prices, Returns, Economic Adjustments," *Ag. Ec. Report 11*. Washington: Economic Research Service, July, 1962. A 93.28.
This report provides background for the researcher's study of migrants in California.

WRIGHT, Dale. *They Harvest Despair*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1965.
Wright, a journalist, traveled and worked with

east coast migrants during one summer - 1961. This is the classic study of migrants.

LIFE PATTERNS OF MIGRANTS

METZLER, William H., and SARGENT, Frederic O. "Migratory Farmworkers in the Midcontinent Streams," *Production Research Report 41*. Washington: Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, December, 1960.

This report provides useful background data on migrants.

PERSONAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

RAPTON, Avra. "Domestic Migratory Farmworkers: Personal and Economic Characteristics,: USDA *Ag. Ec. Report 121*, September, 1967. A 93.28.

This is a very useful source of personal and economic statistics.

"Rural Youth: Their Problems and Their Prospects," *American Child*, Vol. 44, No. 1, January, 1962.

The entire issue contains a discussion of job prospects for rural youth on the farms and in the cities, how well are they prepared for urban life and jobs, how can they be helped, what can be done to help migrant children.

The authors are eminent in their fields and the articles are well worth reading.

SCHIFFMAN, Jacob. "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers," March, 1962, *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 86, No. 1, pp. 24-26.

This is a helpful report fully backed by statistics.

SCHWARZWELLER, Harry K. "Parental Family Ties and Social Integration of Rural to Urban Migrants," *Journal of Marriage and Family Living*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 410-416.

Research here explores the hypothesis that close identification with family as measured by frequency interaction with parents tends to retard the young rural male migrant from becoming a functional member of the urban industrial community. The young migrants under study are from relatively isolated areas of Southern Appalachia.

MENTAL HEALTH AND MIGRANTS

COLES, Robert. "Lives of Migrant Farmers," *American Journal*

of Psychiatry, September, 1965.
This contains a very useful study of migrant attitudes.

COLES, Robert. *The Migrant Farmer: A Psychiatric Study.* Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Council, September, 1965.
Coles demonstrates the needs of the migrants as well as their strengths.

HOUSING FOR MIGRANTS

PARKER, W. Russell, and RULE, Richard H., et al. "Family Housing for Migrant Agricultural Workers." Washington: Public Health Service, HEW and USDA Agricultural Research Service. A 77.6/3:H81.
The authors suggest ways in which growers can better utilize migrant housing.

EDUCATION FOR MIGRANTS

COWHIG, James D. "Education and Earnings of the Hired Farm Working Force of 1960," *Ag. Information Bulletin 262.* Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, May, 1962.
Good statistical comparisons are made, but they are somewhat dated.

HANEY, George E. *The Education of Migrant Children.* Washington: HEW, Office of Education, 1962. FS5.220:20038
The data here is somewhat dated, but basic definitions and general statements are very relevant.

______________. "Problems and Trends in Migrant Education," Passow, A. Harry, Goldberg, Miriam L., Tannenbaum, Abraham J., Editors, *Education of the Disadvantaged: A Book of Readings.* New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1967, pp. 100-107.
Haney suggests there is a need to investigate the personality correlates of spatial mobility.

KLINEBERG, O. "The Intelligence of Migrants," *American Sociological Review*, 1938, Vol. 3, pp. 218-224.
This study is somewhat dated but quite worthwhile.

NEWSOME, William E. "We Open Doors for Migrant Children," *NEA Journal*, April, 1967, pp. 27-28.
Experiences in a Florida school are recounted.

"Report of the 1964 Summer School Program for Children of

Migrant Workers." Albany: State Education Department, Division of School Supervision, February, 1965.

SUTTON, Elizabeth. Excerpts from "Knowing and Teaching the Migrant Child," *American Child*, Vol. 44, No. 1, January, 1962, pp. 13-16.
The problems of the migrant child pertaining to education are briefly and generally discussed.

URQUIDES, Maria, et al. "Tucson's Tale of Two Cultures," *NEA Journal*, February, 1967, p. 62+.

MIGRANT WORK PATTERNS

"Migrant Farm Labor in Upstate New York," *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*, March, 1968, Vol. 4, pp. 1-49.
The findings of a month-long field study in three New York counties seem to indicate that existing federal and state laws do not adequately guarantee minimum living standards for migrants and their families.

POMFRET, John D. "Negro Farm Workers in Florida Fight Poverty Every Day." *New York Times*, April 20, 1964, p. 23.
This is an excellent account of conditions.

RAPTON, Avra. "Seasonal Work Patterns of the Hired Farm Working Force of 1964," USDA *Ag. Ec. Report 102*, October, 1966. A 93.28.
Fairly current statistics present a picture of the seasonal working patterns of migrants.

"The Rural Worker in America," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 91, No. 6, pp. 3-32.
This is a series of very relevant articles with the following titles: 1. Collective Bargaining on the Farm; 2. The Migratory Farm Worker; 3. La Huelga! Delano and After; 4. Obreros Unidos in Wisconsin; 5. Organization in Salinas; 6. Rural to Urban Transition.

MIGRANTS AND THE BRACERO PROGRAM

MC ELROY, Robert C., and GAVETT, Earle E. "Termination of the Bracero Program: Some Effects on Farm Labor and Migrant Housing Needs," *Ag. Ec. Report 77*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, June, 1965. A 93.28.
Useful insights are gained from the report as to results of the termination. However, the scope is

limited since termination occurred in 1964, and the report was written in 1965.

HAWLEY, Ellis W. "The Politics of the Mexican Labor Issue, 1950-1965," *Agricultural History*, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 157-176, July, 1966

This account and summary includes speculation on the future for other farm programs given the precedent of Public Law 78's demise as a necessity.

MIGRANT ATTEMPTS AT BETTERMENT

Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, the First Session on Migratory Labor Legislation, Parts I, II, III, IV. June, 1967.

These hearings are invaluable for the researcher working on the problems of migrants and/or Spanish Americans.

Sons of Zapata. Rio Grande City, Texas: United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, 1967.

This is an account of the Starr County strike.

Texas Observer, June 9 and 23, 1967.

This is an account of the Starr County strike and the Texas Ranger versus migrants incidents.

TOBIN, R. L. "Revolution Isn't Coming-It Is Here," *Saturday Review*, Vol. 51, pp. 12-15+, August 17, 1968.

This article is an account of a million migrants and their difficulties and attempts to make life better.

Tobin's article provides a helpful summary of conditions.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF MIGRANTS

LOORY, Stuart H. "'Silent Minority' May Get Voice," *Louisville Courier Journal*, March 5, 1969.

The article presents the Nixon Administration's plans to aid Mexican Americans and the various political problems such aid entails.

TOMASEK, Robert D. "The Migrant Problem and Pressure Group Politics," *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 23, pp. 295-319, May, 1961.

Tomasek states that the migratory labor versus growers problem will be settled when one side emerges stronger than the other. He is convinced that the public is uninformed and apathetic on the subject.

SPANISH AMERICANS IN RURAL POVERTY

LEWIS. *The Children of Sanchez: An Autobiography of a Mexican Family*, 1940.

This is a classic in the field.

RODRIGUEZ, Armando M. "Speak Up, Chicano," *American Education*, Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 25-27.

The author visited seventeen Mexican American communities in the Southwest to learn what the people wanted and in what priority.

Rural Poverty: Hearings Before the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1967.

Testimony of experts as well as the rural poor themselves (Indians, Spanish Americans, etc.) is included.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. "American Poverty; Rural and Urban," *Current History*, Vol. 55, pp. 193-198+, October, 1968.

This article is one of a series in this issue on the issues of the 1968 election. Sections herein include the elderly poor, the youthful poor, the Negro poor, the rural poor and the war on poverty. The author cites areas of poverty (Appalachia, etc.) and states new ones are forming in such places as Northern Wisconsin (already partially hit), Minnesota, and upper Michigan. Mostly whites are affected here, but some Indians and Mexican Americans are even worse off. Also mentioned among the rural poor are the migrants.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SPANISH AMERICANS

CLAPP, Raymond F. "Spanish Americans of the Southwest," *Welfare in Review*, January 4, 1966.

Useful sociological information is provided.

ERICKSEN, C. A. "Uprising in the Barrios," *American Education*, Vol. 4, pp. 29-31, November, 1968.

FOGEL, Walter. "Job Gains of Mexican American Men," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 91, No. 10, October, 1966.

Fogel states that many improvements have been made, but more are needed.

FRIEND, Reed E., and BAUM, Samuel. "Economic, Social, and Demographic Characteristics of Spanish American Wage Workers on U.S. Farms," *Ag. Ec. Report 27*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, March, 1963. A 93.28.

This is an excellent report on the subjects listed in the title.

HAYDEN, Robert G. "Spanish Americans of the Southwest: Life Style Patterns and their Implications," *Welfare in Review*, April, 1966.

This is a helpful source of sociological information.

Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, First Session on Migratory Labor Legislation, Parts I, II, III, IV. June, 1967.

These hearings are invaluable for any researcher working on the problems of migrants and/or Spanish Americans.

LEONARD, Olen E., and JOHNSON, Helen W. "Families in the Spanish Surname Population of the Southwest," *Ag. Ec. Report 112*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, April, 1967. A 93.28.

This article describes population characteristics among Spanish surname people in the Southwest, and provides a summary of cultural background, contributions to employment problems, demographic information, and economic and social characteristics.

LEONARD, Olen E. "The Older Rural Spanish Speaking People of the Southwest" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 239-261.

Leonard examines the social, economic, and health status and the family and community roles of aged rural Spanish Americans.

MADSEN, William. *The Mexican American of South Texas*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1964.

This source provides in-depth study of the Spanish population of South Texas.

The Mexican American: A New Focus on Opportunity. Washington: Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, 1967.

This is an invaluable source containing commentaries by many experts as well as Mexican Americans commenting on their own difficulties.

Numerous suggestions for improvement are made and innovations offered.

The Future of United States - Mexico Border Development. Austin: University of Texas Interdepartmental Graduate Planning Program, School of Architecture and Division of Extension, March, 1967.

The appendices are quite helpful.

NELSON, Eugene. Huelga: The First Hundred Days of the Great Delano Grape Strike. Delano, California: Farm Worker Press, 1966.

Nelson worked with Cesar Chavez in the strike and helped organize migrants in Starr County, Texas. This is a good account, but it must be viewed with the knowledge that Chavez is idealized.

PENALOSA, Fernando, and MC DONAUGH, Edward C. "Education, Economic Status, and Social-Class Awareness of Mexican Americans," Phylon, Summer, 1968, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 119-126.

This is a well documented report of a study of Mexican Americans in Pomona, California.

The People Left Behind. Washington: President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, 1967, pp. 98-99.

The statistics are now dated; the greatest present merit is in the excellent recommendations.

SANCHEZ, George I. Forgotten People. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1940.

This is a classic and one of the earlier works on Spanish Americans.

SIMMONS, Ossie G. "The Mutual Images and Expectations of Anglo Americans and Mexican Americans," Daedalus, Spring, 1961.

This is a comparative study and lends much insight into Spanish American attitudes.

TAEUBER, Irene B. "Migration and Transformation: Spanish Surname Population and Puerto Ricans," Population Index, January, 1966.

The statistics here are very helpful although they are rapidly becoming somewhat dated.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SPANISH AMERICANS

KERBY, Phil. "Minorities Oppose Los Angeles School System," Christian Century, September 4, 1968, Vol. 85, pp. 1119-22.

This article provides insight into the educational situation in Los Angeles - previously one of the top U.S. systems and now suffering fantastically increased drop-out rates and much student unrest.

PINKNEY, Alphonso. "Prejudice toward Mexican and Negro Americans: A Comparison," Phylon, Vol. 24, Winter, 1963, pp. 353-359.

The article provides an insight into white attitudes toward Negroes and Mexican Americans.

ROGERS, John. "Poverty Behind the Cactus Curtain," Progressive, Vol. 30, March, 1961, pp. 23-25.

This article describes how Anglo power structure in Texas has ignored needs of the Mexican American people.

SCRUGGS, Otey M. "Texas, Good Neighbor?" Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 43, September, 1962, pp. 118-125.

The author describes Mexican attitudes regarding Anglo discrimination against Spanish Americans.

LABOR PATTERNS OF SPANISH AMERICANS

COMPTON, Neville. "The Green Valley Isn't So Jolly," New Republic, Vol. 159, pp. 19-20, September 7, 1968.

Yakima Valley's (Washington) 15,000 migrants are poverty-stricken and disenfranchised, and little change is likely because of majority apathy and the migrants' patience. The migrants are organized for a grocery co-op, and they follow Chavez' ideas of developing Mexican American ethnic organizations. Tomas Villanueva is their leader.

Compton presents a picture of the hopelessness as it exists among Spanish American migrants.

"Deathtrap for Wetbacks," Time, October 11, 1968, Vol. 92, pp. 24-25.

This article provides background material on the smuggled labor problem.

CAVETT, Earle E. "Truck Crop Production Practices: Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas: Labor Power and Materials by Operation," ERS-115. Washington, USDA Economic Research Service, June, 1963.

Cavett provides background infomation for the researcher studying Spanish Americans and/or migrants.

MEISTER, Dick. "'LaHuelga' Becomes 'LaCausa,'" New York Times Magazine, November 17, 1968, pp. 52-3+.

The article describes how the srike has become a civil rights issue and quasi-religious crusade.

NELSON, Eugene. Huelga: The First Hundred Days of the Great Delano Grape Strike. Delano, California: Farm Workers Press, 1966.

"Occupational Change Among Spanish Americans in Atascosa County and San Antonio, Texas." Texas A. & M. University Bulletin B-1061, December, 1966.

This is a fairly recent study wich presents comparative information on socio-economic factors of the Spanish Americans.

"The Rural Worker in America," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 91 No. 6, pp. 3-32.

This is a series of very relevant articles with the following titles: 1. Collective Bargaining on the Farm; 2. The Migratory Farm Worker; 3. LaHuelga! Delano and After; 4. Obreros Unidos in Wisconsin; 5. Organization in Salinas; 6. Rural to Urban Transition.

SALANDINI, Victor. "More Grapes of Wrath," *America,* Vol. 119, pp. 104-105, August 17, 1968.

This article deals with Chavez and the Coachella Valley grape strike and gives an explanation of the legal aspects.

TAEUBER, Irene B. "Migration and Transformation: Spanish Surname Population and Puerto Ricans," *Population Index*, January, 1966.

This is a concise treatment of Spanish American migration and transformation data.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING SPANISH AMERICANS

BOOTH, Philip. "Sickness Insurance and California Farm Workers," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 3-13, May, 1968. FS 3.3: Vol. 31: #5.

Booth describes California's provisions for sickness insurance to farm workers in California, including foreign nationals.

"The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the U.S.," *Senate Report 71*. 1967 Report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by its Subcommittee on Migratory Labor pursuant to Senate Resolution 188, 90th Congress, 1st Session, Washington, 1967.

Majority recommendations for migratory labor legislation are given as well as a minority report.

MC ELROY, Robert C., and GAVETT, Earle E. "Termination of the Bracero Program: Some Effects on Farm Labor and Migrant Housing Needs," *Ag. Ec. Report 77*. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, June, 1965.

This report is a summary of bracero laws and differences in housing needs for braceros and domestic workers. There is included an alternative to bracero labor.

"Six Steps Forward: 1967 Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act." Washington: HEW Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, 1967. FS 17.102:Si4.

This article is a summary of the law's provisions for handicapped migratory workers.

SPANISH AMERICAN LAND REFORM

"Effects of Changes in Grazing Fees and Permitted Use of Public Rangelands on Incomes of Western Livestock Ranches," *ERS-248*. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, September, 1965.

This report provides insight into the grazing difficulties of Spanish Americans and Indians in the Southwest.

KNOWLTON, Clark S. "Land Grant Problems Among the State's Spanish Americans," *New Mexico Business*, June, 1967.

Knowlton discusses Anglo abuses of Spanish land claims. Knowledge of this problem is essential to an understanding of the antipathy between the Anglo and Spanish American people of the Southwest. An answer to Knowlton is presented by Scott in the July, 1967, issue of *New Mexico Business*.

WHITES IN RURAL POVERTY

BIRD, Alan R., and MC COY, John L. "White Americans in Rural Poverty," *Ag. Ec. Report 124*. Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, November, 1967.

This report includes statistics on whites who make up part of the rural poor; discusses special problems such as relative anonymity, lack of organization, lack of common identity, and the complexity of their poverty. Suggestions are made as to what can be done for rural whites who live in poverty.

This is a valuable research report for the student of rural poverty, and it contains an extensive bibliography.

"Forgotten Men: The Poor Whites," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 63, No. 76, November 27, 1967.

The article identifies most poor as white, the rural poor as relatively poorer with no vocal interest group.

Useful statistics are included here.

HODGE, Robert W., and Patricia, and TAEUBER, Alma F., and Karl E., and CAIN, Glen G. *Occupational Assimilation as a Competitive Process: Two Views*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Reprint 11, 1967.

Two papers are presented that contain opposite views concerning the question of whether or not Negroes and women in the labor market cause competition which lower the income of the white males.

NEGROES IN RURAL POVERTY

Annual Report of HEW. Washington: HEW. FS 1.1: 1966.
This report is generally helpful.

BATCHELDER, Alan B. "Economic Forces Serving the Ends of the Negro Protest," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 357, pp. 80-88.
Bachelder lists and discusses these economic forces. It is a concise listing of facts which should be kept in mind during any study of the Negro.

Compiled by Editors of Ebony, The Negro Handbook. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., Inc., 1966.
This report documents the present status of Negroes. Divisions of the handbook include: population, civil rights, crime, education, libraries, economy, government and politics, armed forces, religion, professions, farming, sports, creative arts, the press, etc.
This report is very helpful as a general guide.

DAVIS, John P., Editor. The American Negro Reference Book. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966.
Contributors are experts in their fields. Chapters are included on the history of the Negro in U. S. (brief), and there is one on the Negro in agriculture by Beale which is a basic reference. Other areas are also covered.

EMERSON, Rupert., and KILSON, Martin. "The American Dilemma in a Changing World: The Rise of Africa and the Negro American," Daedalus, Vol. 94, Fall 1965, p. 1055.
Authors hail the rise of African states as a good omen for American Negroes and as anindication to whites that equality must be affordedto all.

CALLAWAY, Lowell E. "The Negro and Poverty," Jounal of Business, Vol. 40, pp. 27-35, January, 167.
Callaway feels that there is a two old contribution to Negro poverty: (1) educationl differences between Negroes and whites; and (2) a coposite of all other elements correlated with race.

GINZBERG, Eli, Editor. The Negro Challenge to th Business Community. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964
This collection of articles is of vlue in understanding this subject, but those ofparticular relevance are: "American Democracy and the Negro" and "The Economics of the Negro Problem"

"Growing Up Negro," American Child, Vol. 45, No. 1, January, 1963, entire issue.

Such articles as those on discrimination and the Negro and education are included.

MAXWELL, Neil. "Rural Dixie's Plight: Poor Southern Negroes' Life Worsens Despite the War on Poverty," Wall Street Journal, Vol. 172, No. 1, October 8, 1968.

Maxwell describes conditions in Tunica County, Mississippi, where mechanization has taken jobs from plantation workers. Also, there are job training programs but no jobs.

This is current data on what is a fairly common occurrence.

MORSBACH, Mabel. The Negro in American Life. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, Inc., 1967.

MC NAMARA, Robert S. Security in the Contemporary World, an address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Montreal, May 18, 1967.

MYRDAL, Gunnar. An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy. New York: Harper, 1944.

This is the major early definitive work on the Negro.

"The Negro American," Daedalus, Vol. 94, Fall, 1965.

Articles in this issue cover all aspects of Negro life. They are written by experts and are of considerable value to the researcher.

"The Negro in U. S. History," Senior Scholastic, Vol. 91, No. 14, January 18, 1968, entire issue and Scholastic Teacher enclosed in it.

Articles of current events and history, social and economic problems, etc. are included.

"Negro-White Differences in Geographical Mobility," U.S. Department of Commerce, Area Redevelopment Administration, 1964.

This report is comprehensive and useful, but it is becoming somewhat dated.

PARSONS, Talcott., and CLARK, Kenneth B. The Negro American. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965.

This volume is of a high quality.

It contains a section on general background, demographic, economic and familial factors, personality, identity, and attitudes information; the Negro in religion, politics, and civil rights; proposals for new policies; the impact of new African nations on the American Negro; and future prospects.

PETTIGREW, Thomas. *A Profile of the Negro American*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, Inc., 1964.

Pettigrew is a leading sociologist, and this outstanding book is a basic reference in the following categories: I. Negro American Personality; 1. The Role and Its Burdens; 2. Reactions to Oppression; II. Racial Differences; 1. The Concept of Race; 2. Negro American Health; 3. Negro American Intelligence; 4. Negro American Crime; III. Negro American Protest; 1. Closing the Gap; 2. Actual Gains and Psychological Losses.

PLOSKI and BROWN. *The Negro Almanac*. New York: Bellwether Publishing Co., Inc., 1967.

Of particular interest are sections on chronological history, legal status, population growth and distribution, family, employment, income, Negro and labor movement, government assistance, suffrage, education.

RINDER, Irwin D. "Minority Orientations: An Approach to Intergroup Relations through Social Psychology," *Phylon*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 5-17.

The philosophies governing the direction of reference groups will determine the Negro's future. Thus, through wider acceptance in American society as a whole, Negroes may become more assimilationist, or repulsion by the American community may lead to separatism.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. *Permanent Poverty*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Seligman's book deals with the groups most consistently affected--Negroes, the aged, Appalachians, and other minorities. Several chapters are more general: on the roots of poverty, the toll taken by technology, poverty and national and local power, etc.

This is a useful general reference, and contains extensive notes at the end.

NEGRO BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliographic Survey: The Negro in Print. Vol. 4, No. 1, 2, 3. Washington: Negro Bibliographic and Research Center, Inc., 1968.

Compiled by Elizabeth W. Miller, *The Negro in America: A Bibliography*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1966.

This is an extensive listing of books on rural problems. These are listed separately.

PENN, Joseph E., et al. *The Negro American in Paperback*.

Washington: National Education Association, 1967.
This is a new bibliography of paperbacks which are suitable for secondary school use in teaching about Negroes.

PORTER, Dorothy B. A Working Bibliography on the Negro in the United States. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1968.
This source was unavailable during the preparation of this bibliography since it was being revised. University Microfilms stated that it should be finished in the spring of 1969.

THOMPSON. Race and Religion. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949.
This contains an annotated bibliography which is somewhat dated.

WELSCH, Erwin K. The Negro in the United States: A Research Guide. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1965.
This contains annotations on many publications dealing with Negroes, but there seem to be few if any regarding the rural Negro poor.

Work, A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America. New York: Octagon Books, Inc., 1965.
This is an extensive bibliography on Negroes in agriculture, but it is dated, covering 1900-1925 primarily.

ON BEING NEGRO

BALDWIN, James. Going To Meet the Man. New York: Dial Press, 1965.
This is a novel of Negro frustration which bears reading.

______________. Nobody Knows My Name: More Notes of a Native Son. New York: The Dial Press, 1961.
This series of essays is a contination of Baldwin's earlier Notes of a Native Son.

______________. Notes of a Native Son. Boston: Beacon Press, 1955.
Here are the intensely personal thoughts of the famous Negro author.

______________. The Fire Next Time. New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1962.
Baldwin again comments on what it means to be a Negro in the United States.

CLARK, K. B. *Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power*. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

This source provides an account of life in Harlem.

GROSSACK. M. M. "Group Belongingness Among Negroes," *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1956, Vol. 43, pp. 167-180.

______________. "Group Belongingness and Authoritarianism in Southern Negroes - A Research Note," *Phylon*, 1957, Vol. 18, pp. 261-266.

"Growing Up Negro," *American Child*, Vol. 45, No. 1, January, 1963.

Articles on discrimination and the Negro and education are included in this issue.

KARDINER, Abram, and OVESEY, Lionel. *The Mark of Oppression: A Psychosocial Study of the American Negro*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc. 1951.

This is an often referred to source of study into the Negro personality.

"Negro American Personality," *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 20, No. 2, April, 1964.

This entire issue contains articles pertaining to most aspects of the Negro personality.

Newsweek Editors, "The Negro in America," *Newsweek*, July 29, 1963, Vol. 62, pp. 15-34.

This article covers most aspects of Negro poverty and presents case histories.

NOEL, A. D. "Group Identification Among Negroes: An Empirical Analysis," *Journal of Social Issues*, 1964, Vol. 20, No. 2.

This study provides a helpful source for psychological data.

PETTIGREW, Thomas F. "Negro American Personality: Why Isn't More Known?" *Journal of Social Issues*, 1964, Vol. 20, No. 2.

Pettigrew suggests reasons for the lack of knowledge: (1) narrowness and "practical" orientation of many studies on the subject; (2) methodological difficulties inherent in this research and widespread failure to overcome these problems; and (3) need for broad social psychological theory of Negro American personality.

This study is more oriented to what is wrong with methods than what is known of Negro personality.

PFAUTZ, Harold W. "The 'New Negro': Emerging American,"

Phylon, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 360-368.
Pfautz states that the Negro is emerging as a typical American like others and that this frightens many people. Conflict such as now experienced will have a socializing influence on the Negro so that he will finally emerge as the assimilated person centuries of racism have prevented. Pfautz views conflict toward this end as inevitable.

REDDING, Saunders. *On Being Negro in America*. Indianapolis, Indiana, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1951.
Redding presents the Negro's view of life in white America as a member of a suppressed and humiliated minority. He offers suggestions for the future which are complex in their simplicity.
This is a classic.

ROSE, Arnold. *The Negro in America.* New York: Harper and Brothers, 1944.
Gunnar Myrdal wrote a foreward to this sociological history of the American Negro. Although the book is somewhat dated, it contains a great deal of material which is still relevant.

ROSE, Arnold M. *The Negro's Morale.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1949.
The subtitle of this book is "Group Identification and Protest." Rose examines Negro history and contemporary life in terms of the individual's sense of belonging to the Negro subgroup and to American society as a whole.

NEGRO HISTORY

America's Tenth Man: A Brief Survey of the Negro's Part in American History. Atlanta: Southern Regional Conference, 1944.
This is a somewhat dated, brief, but useful source.

APTHEKER, Herbert. *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States*. New York: Citadel Press, 1951.
This source is a very extensive study by a somewhat controversial scholar.

Journal of Negro History.
This journal constitutes an excellent general source.

KATZ, William Loren. *Teachers' Guide to American Negro History*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.
This source provides a useful background for teachers. It includes units and sources of free and

inexpensive materials as well as an extensive bibliography.

METZLER, Milton, Editor. *In Their Own Words: A History of the American Negro 1916-1966*, Vol. 3. New York: Crowell Co.

This history is written in the words of Negroes who were there and is quite effective.

Scholastic Magazines, *Teaching about the Negro in U.S. History*. (Reprint from elementary and secondary editions of January 18, 1968 *Scholastic Teacher*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic Magazines, 1968.

This is very useful for teachers, and others interested in Negro history.

SILBERMAN, Charles E. *Crisis in Black and White*. New York: Random House, 1964.

This is a complete Negro history and is one of the most balanced and well written accounts of this subject.

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF THE NEGRO

BROOM, Leonard, and GLENN, Norval. *Transformation of the American Negro*. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

The authors analyze the Negroes' transformation from a belief in gradualism as exemplified by Booker T. Washington to mobilization of both Negroes and whites toward the goal of equal justice.

This is a useful general historical and contemporary source.

STAROBIN, Robert. "The Negro: A Central Theme in American History," *The Journal of Contemporary History*, April, 1968, pp. 37-55.

The author states that racism has always existed in U. S. The Negro has been a key to American history and a theme which only now is being recognized.

THORPE, Earle E. *The Mind of the Negro: An Intellectual History of Afro-Americans*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Ortlieb Press, 1961.

This is a useful source in an area not often dealt with.

NEGRO MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

BERNARD, Jessie. *Marriage and Family Among Negroes*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966.

This is a basic source and should be consulted.

EDWARDS, G. F. "Marriage and Family Life Among Negroes," *Journal of Negro Education, 1963 Yearbook*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 451-464.

Edwards analyzes marital and family characteristics of the nonwhite population. The chief concern is the change in them between 1950 and 1960. He includes a discussion of marital status, types of families and household relationships, reproductive behavior, children, etc.

HERZOG, Elizabeth. "Is there a Breakdown of the Negro Family?" *Social Work*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 3-10, January, 1966.

The author concludes that the matriarchal Negro family has many strengths.

This is a very useful source.

The Negro Family: The Case for National Action. Washington: Department of Labor, March, 1965. L1.2: N 31^{3}.

This report generally follows the Moynihan report thesis, and so it can be read in conjunction with authors disagreeing with those basic ideas.

RAINWATER, Lee. "Crucible of Identity: The Negro Lower Class Family," *Daedalus*, Vol. 95, No. 1, pp. 172-216.

Although this is urban-oriented, it is an excellent article from which to gain psychological insights into the individual Negro and his family.

RAINWATER, Lee, and YANCEY, William L. *The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1967.

Moynihan's report on the Negro family states that it is crumbling in the urban ghetto. His general comments on the Negro civil rights movement are based on the assumptions that because of racist emotions still existent among the white majority and because of generations of prejudice, Negroes are not going to take their place as first class citizens unless there is a vast national effort for change. The first goal of such a coordinated program is the creation of a stable Negro family.

This is a very high quality report and recommended reading.

WHITAKER, Barbara. "Breakdown in the Negro Family: Myth or Reality?" *New South*, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 37-46, Fall, 1967.

This is a valuable article which gives a new perspective on the Negro family theories proposed in the Moynihan report.

3

NEGRO CHILDREN AND YOUTH

AUSUBEL, D., and AUSUBEL, Pearl. "Ego Development Among Segregated Negro Children," in Passow, A. Harry, Editor, *From Education in Depressed Areas*. New York: Teachers College Press, 1963.

This is primarily urban in orientation, but the study's results may prove helpful.

CHESLER, Mark. "What Happened After You Desegregated the White School?" *New South*, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 10-23, Winter, 1957.

Useful insights are gained here from black students.

COLES, Robert. *Children of Crisis*. Boston: Atlantic, Little-Brown, 1967.

This is the psychiatrist's view of the integration struggle's effects on children.

JOHNSON, C. S. *Growing Up in the Black Belt: Negro Youth in the Rural South*. Washington: American Council on Education, 1941.

This is dated but provides basic insights.

KOZOL, Jonathon. *Death at an Early Age*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.

Kozol states that Boston schools are engaged in the destruction of the minds and spirits of Negro children.

WATTERS, Pat. "CDGM: Who Really Won?" *New South*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 49-64, Spring, 1967.

Watters discusses the Child Development Group of Mississippi, an early Headstart program in 1965. Its conflicts with the white power structure have had a telling effect.

THE NEGRO SOCIALIZATION PROCESS

DREGER, R. M., and MILLER, K. S. "Comparative Psychological Studies of Negroes and Whites in the United States," *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 57, pp. 361-402, 1960.

GERSON, W. M. "Mass Media Socialization Behavior: Negro-White Differences," *Social Forces*, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 40-50.

Evidence indicated more Negro than white youth were media socializees, with many Negro youth using the media to learn how to act white.

Very useful data is presented.

GOLDEN, Harry. *Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes*. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1964.

This is a report of the Negro social revolution as it gained impetus during the Kennedy administration.

Golden lives in North Carolina and his book is eminently valuable as a background source in the civil rights movement.

MORSELL, John A. "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Its Strategy," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1965, Vol. 357, pp. 97-101.

The NAACP is the center of the civil rights movement, and its contributions through legal fights, etc. have been of major importance. This is a very important source of information regarding the NAACP.

ROSE, Arnold M. "The American Negro Problem in the Context of Social Change," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 1-17.

Various impersonal, large-scale social forces have contributed to the demise of Negro discrimination, particularly in the South. In addition, several reform organizations and certain psychological changes have also contributed.

Rose offers a wide ranging view of the problem.

NEGRO HEALTH

BATES, William M. "Narcotics, Negroes, and the South," *Social Forces*, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 61-67.

1950 saw a dramatic increase in the number of Negro addicts. Most Negro addiction is confined to Northern cities, but what Negro addiction does occur in the South is in a few big cities; this contrasts with Southern white addiction, which is chiefly rural oriented. Negro addicts from the South are younger than whites, but Northern Negro and white addicts are the same age.

GOLDSTEIN, M. S. "Longevity and Health Status of the Negro American," *Journal of Negro Education, 1963 Yearbook*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 337-48.

It reviews major changes in health status of nonwhite population in relation to comparable changes in total population. Includes treatment of life expectancy, major causes of death, principle chronic physical illnesses, and role of race in longevity and fitness.

"Hungry Children," *Special Report*. Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Council.

This study was made in six counties of Mississippi by a team of physicians. They made a survey of health and living conditions of a representative group of Negro children enrolled in a pre-school program sponsored by Friends of the Children of Mississippi, (FCM), organized when OEO refused to allow the Child Development Group of Mississippi to operate in the six-county area. The findings of the physicians are presented here.

The doctors suggest that the rural poor should get food stamps free. Food distribution should be regulated so it's not racially and politically oriented, or, if necessary, taken over by federal government or the poor of the community. Medical facilities supported by federal government should be required to serve and train Negroes. Government should provide needed vitamin pills and antibiotics. Other recommendations are presented.

WHEELER, Raymond M. "Of Hungry Children," New South, Vol. 22: No. 3, pp. 84.

Wheeler and other doctors reported results of field trip into six Mississippi counties before a Senate Subcommittee. It was challenged as insulting the state.

This is Wheeler's reply regarding the condition of Negro children he saw.

NEGRO HOUSING

ABRAMS, Charles, "The Housing Problem of the Negro," Daedalus, Vol. 95, No. 1, pp. 64-76.

Abrams discusses the problem of Negro housing and sets forth a specific program of federal action.

CLARK, K. B. Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

This is an excellent account of life in Harlem.

HARRIS, Louis. "Races Agree on Ghetto Abolition and the Need for WPA-Type Projects," Washington Post, August 14, 1967.

JONES, Howard, compiled "Economic Development in Ghetto Areas," National Association for Community Development, August, 1968.

This is a preliminary survey of economic development in ghetto areas which may be used as a source of background information for community actions and community development agencies.

MILLER, Loren. "The Protest Against Housing Segregation," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social

Science, Vol. 357, pp. 73-79.
Judge Miller is on the NAACP committee against housing discrimination. He argues for state fair housing laws and the enforcement of federal rules regarding housing discrimination. The federal government, he says, must be the leader.

Our Nonwhite Population and Its Housing: The Changes Between 1950 and 1960. Washington: Housing and Home Finance, July, 1963. HH 1.2:H81/32:1963-2.
This is a very useful source.

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

AMOS, William E., and PERRY, Jane. "Negro Youth and Employment Opportunities," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 358-366, Fall, 1963.
The primary concern is the extent to which youth between 16 and 24 are employed, differences between kind of employment of whites and nonwhites, relation of unemployment to education, Negro youth in federal service, and suggestions for fuller employment in relation to predicted needs.

BEALE, Calvin L. Negro Farm Operators: Number, Location and Recent Trends. Washington: USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, 1958.

"Black Capitalism at Work," U.S. News and World Report, February 17, 1969, pp. 60-67.
This article concerns what has come of sharing resources in a black community in Philadelphia. This is urban in orientation, but some aspects are relevant to rural poverty.

Conferences of the Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, Proceedings of the 29th-32nd Meetings, 1951-1955.
Various articles here are of value, particularly those in the 30th session, and "The Negro in the American Economy" by Julius A. Thomas, pp. 92-102, in the 32nd session.

DANIEL, Walter G. "The Relative Employment and Income of American Negroes," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 349-357, Fall, 1963.
This article concentrates on the comparisons of occupational status of nonwhites and whites according to sex, annual income of male groups, percentage of relative employment and unemployment, and life earnings on basis of race, especially in relation to educational achievement.

The Economic Situation of Negroes in the United States, Bulletin S-3, October, 1960, Washington: Department of Labor, 1960. L 1.2:N31/2.

This is a useful source document.

FRAZIER, E. Franklin. *Black Bourgeoisie*. New York: Collier MacMillan, 1957.

Chapter 4 is particularly relevant.

GLENN, N. D. "Some Changes in the Relative Status of American Nonwhites, 1940-1960," *Phylon*, Vol. 24, pp. 109-122.

Given the rate of 20-year change, nonwhites would gain occupational equality 93 years from 1960, personal income equality 219 years from 1960, and educational equality much sooner than the other two. Nonwhites will be overeducated before attaining job and income equality.

If true, gains depend on increased economic expansion and upward changes in occupational structure. Nonwhites could regress if mechanization should further increase the white-nonwhite employment gap.

HENDERSON, Vivian W. *The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South*. Atlanta: Southern Regional Conference, 1963.

HILL, Herbert. "Racial Inequality in Employment: The Patterns of Discrimination," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 30-47.

Hill was the Labor Secretary of the NAACP.

He states that the income differential between Negroes and whites has grown since 1951. He indicts both the Southern industrial complex and the federal government for discriminatory practices. Labor unions are also indicted.

Hill's article provides a summary of the problem of discrimination in employment.

HODGE, Robert W., and Patricia. "Occupational Assimilation as a Competitive Process," Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, *Reprint 11*, pp. 249-264.

The Hodges believe that discriminatory practices against women and Negroes aren't caused just by prejudicial emotions but by fear of competition in jobs dominated by white men.

KESSLER, Matthew A. "Economic Status of Nonwhite Workers, 1955-1962," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 86, No. 7, pp. 780-788, July, 1963.

Kessler reviews the gains of nonwhites but emphasizes the expanding income gap between the two groups.

MARSHALL, F. Ray, and BRIGGS, Vernon. *The Negro and Apprenticeship*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1967.

Chapters particularly relevant are listed below: Chapter 2 - Nature of Apprenticeship Training in U.S.; Chapter 3 - Negro Participation in Apprenticeship Training; Chapter 13 - Policies To Increase the Number of Negro Apprentices; Chapter 14 - Recommendations.

This should prove very helpful since rural poor influx adds to city difficulties.

MARSHALL, R. "The Negro and Organized Labor," *Journal of Negro Education, 1963 Yearbook*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 375-389.

Marshall believes that Negroes have still to crack the craft union barriers, so they are discriminated against in apprenticeship opportunities, job referrals, and other programs which would help them realize their full potential of participation in economic life of U.S. The article deals with all aspects of the problem, assesses trends, analyzes implications, discusses current attempts at improvement, and suggests the most feasible next steps for Negroes to take.

MOYNIHAN, Daniel P. "Employment, Income and the Ordeal of the Negro Family," *Daedalus*, Vol. 94, No. 4, pp. 745-770.

Moynihan writes of a "crisis of commitment" to economic policies which will allow the absorption of great numbers of new nonwhite workers into the labor market.

"Negroes in Apprenticeship." Washington: Department of Labor, 1967. LI.39:3:6.

The Negro in the West: Some Facts Relating to Social and Economic Conditions; "The Negro Consumer." San Francisco: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. L 2.2:N31/3:part 2.

This is an excellent source of general statistics.

"The Negro's Occupational Progress." Washington: Department of Labor. L 270/4a:N3/2.

ORSHANSKY, Mollie. "The Aged Negro and His Income," *Social Security Bulletin*, February, 1964, pp. 3-13. FS 3.3.

The aged often suffer economically in a work oriented society, and the aged Negro is twice disadvantaged; even though he may fare better in old age than previously, and he may be on a par with whites of his age bracket, he still is not well endowed.

This is a very useful statistical analysis.

POMFRET, John D. "Negro Farm Workers in Florida Fight Poverty

Every Day," New York Times, April 20, 1964, p. 23.
This is a useful account of conditions.

PRUITT, Anne S. "Educators and Industry Confront the Employment Problems of Negro High School Graduates," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 168-172, Spring, 1967.

This is an account of success of Workshop on Employment Problems (WEP) held in Cleveland.

TOBIN, James. "On Improving the Economic Status of the Negro," Daedalus, Vol. 94, No. 4, pp. 878-898.

The greatest economic factor affecting the Negro is the status of the American economy as a whole. Tobin advocates greater spending for government programs to diminish inequalities and further sound public assistance.

The ideas presented here are clearly and concisely presented. It is a useful guide to the economic improvement of Negroes.

Welfare in Review. Washington: HEW, May, 1967. "White-Nonwhite Income Differences, 1966," p. 19-21. FS 17.9: Vol. 6, No. 2.

Very useful comparative charts are included.

NEGRO EDUCATION

ANDERSON, Margaret. The Children of the South. New York: Farrar, Strauss, and Giraux, 1966.

Anderson provides insight into the effects of segregation and the beginning of integration on the lives of Negro and white youth in the South. It sets forth broad conclusions and general programs and pinpoints what must be done if tokenism is to become real desegregation.

BOND, Horace M. The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order. New York: Octagon Books, 1966.

Bond deals with past and present efforts to educate Negro children.

BONEY, J. Don. "Some Dynamics of Disadvantaged Students in Learning Situations," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 315-319, Summer, 1967.

Boney is the University of Illinois Director of Project Upward Bound.

He believes that Negroes in an integrated situation attached a disproportionate amount of importance to the evaluation of whites with reference to role expectations. Docile and submissive behaviors in racially mixed group often rewarded by white teachers. Since nonwhites overvalue assessments of whites, teachers might use this deference to reward more assertiveness which would be enhancing to learning and social and emotional development.

This is a very useful source for teachers and employers.

"Conclusions, Findings, Remedy and Recommendations" in *Racial Isolation in the Public Schools*, Vol. 1. Washington: Civil Rights Commission, 1967.

Contributions of the Negro to American Life and Culture: A Resource Unit for Improving Intergroup Relations through Instruction. Frankfort, Kentucky: Department of Education, Office of Curriculum Development, Bureau of Instruction, 1968.

This is a worthwhile guide to teachers in all subject areas.

DEUTSCH, M., and BROWN, B. "Social Influences in Negro-White Intelligence Differences," *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 20, No. 2.

This entire issue is devoted to American Negro Personality.

The present data on family cohesion and preschool experience represent two possible environmental modifiers of intelligence test performance that would seem to account for a portion of differences found between ethnic, class, and experimental groups. If they are influential variables, a positive implication is that they are amenable to social intervention and change.

FISCHER, John H. "Race and Reconciliation: The Role of the School," *Daedalus*, Vol. 95, No. 1, pp. 24-43.

Fischer defines a major and complex role for the schools, and he is optimistic about its realization given the honest leadership of political and educational leaders.

GALLAWAY, Lowell E. "The Negro and Poverty," *Journal of Business,* Vol. 40, pp. 27-35, January, 1967.

Gallaway suggests two major factors relative to Negro poverty: educational differences between Negroes and whites, and a composite of all other elements correlated with race.

"Graduates of Predominantly Negro Colleges, Class of 1964." FS 2.22:N31.

This report deals with the Negro graduate and how he views his academic training, his hopes for graduate study and employment, and his career aspirations. Useful insights are provided for those

interested in enlargement of national professional manpower resources, in the problem of developing colleges, of higher education, and of equal opportunity in education.

GURIN, Patricia, and EPPS, Edgar. "Some Characteristics of Students from Poverty Backgrounds Attending Predominantly Negro Colleges in the Deep South," Social Forces, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 27-39.

The authors assert that regardless of home life, the lower the income the more the student's decision in favor of college depended on a nonfamily figure, mostly a high school teacher. Despite economic and family differences, all levels were similar in educational values and goals; attainment expectancies differ, however. Data suggest that family structure and early socialization may not be crucial in this respect.

HARE, Nathan. "The Legacy of Paternalism," Saturday Review, Vol. 51, No. 29, p. 44+, July 20, 1968.

Hare is director of Black Studies Curriculum at San Francisco State College, and a somewhat militant black leader.

Hare states that black students are rejecting the paternalism of Negro colleges, the watered-down curriculum, invasion of student privacy, etc. He contends Negro colleges have compounded the errors of white colleges.

HENDERSON, George. "Beyond Poverty of Income," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 42-50.

This study provides background on the educational disadvantagement of Negroes.

"The Human Frontier," Washington: HEW, 1966. FS 5.238: 38002.

Views are presented on equality in education.

HUMPHREY, H. H., Editor. Integration versus Segregation. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1964.

Legal cases are presented as well as articles pertinent to the subject. Also included is an extensive bibliography.

Journal of Negro Education Yearbook, Vol. 33, No. 3, Summer, 1964.

The entire issue is devoted to educational planning for the socially disadvantaged.

Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 34, No. 3, Summer, 1965.

This issue deals entirely and very well with civil rights and education.

KATZ, William Loren. *Teachers' Guide to American Negro History*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.
This source provides background for teachers. It includes units and sources of free and inexpensive materials as well as an extensive bibliography.

KENNEDY, W. A., et al. *A Normative Sample of Intelligence and Achievement of Negro Elementary School Children in the Southeastern United States*. Monograph, Society for Research in Child Development, 1963, Vol. 20, No. 6.

KLINEBERG, O. "Negro-White Differences in Intelligence Test Performance: A New Look at an Old Problem," *American Psychologist*, Vol. 18, pp. 198-203, 1963.
This article concludes by stating that there is no evidence that ethnic groups differ in innate intelligence.

KVARACEUS, William C. *Negro Self-Concept: Implications for School and Citizenship*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
Especially useful are chapters on "The Self-Concept: Basis for Re-education of Negro Youth" and "Negro Youth and Social Adaptation: The Role of the School as an Agent of Change."

KVARACEUS, William C., GIBSON, John S., and CURTIN, Thomas J. *Poverty, Education, and Race Relations: Studies and Proposals*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1967.
The authors feel that education in all dimensions has an obligation to reduce dual handicaps of poverty and discrimination. No panaceas are offered but they suggest ways of teaching to cope with problems.

"Lawlessness and Disorder: 14 Years of Failure in Southern School Desegregation." Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Council, 1968.
The report discusses events since 1954 and concludes that integration has realized only token success.

LOTT, Albert E., and LOTT, Bernice E. *Negro and White Youth*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963.
This study provides an analysis of the values and goals of Negro and white youths in areas relevant to their educational and vocational choices.

NEWTON, Eunice, and WEST, E. H. "The Progress of the Negro in Elementary and Secondary Education," *Journal of Negro Education 1963 Yearbook*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 466-484.
The authors compare data on enrollment, median years of completion, expenditures, etc., and assess actual progress in school desegregation.

"School Desegregation 1966: The Slow Undoing." Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Conference, 1966.

The report criticizes the federal government for allowing desegregation to proceed so slowly.

SIMSARIAN, Frances P. "Twenty-five Foster Placements: The Prince Edward County Children," *Social Work,* Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 88-97.

This study is an account of the results of placing these Prince Edward County Children in foster homes when the public schools were closed rather than integrate.

SMITH, Donald Hugh. "A Speaker Models Project to Enhance Pupils' Self-Esteem," *Journal of Negro Education*, Spring, 1967, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 177-180.

The author presents implications here for dealing with deprived children.

SPOCK, Benjamin. "Children Must Be Protected from Harm of Race," *Negro History Bulletin*, Vol. 30, No. 4, p. 14.

The educational section is quite useful.

STOFF, Sheldon. *The Two-Way Street*. Indianapolis: David-Stewart Publishing Co., 1967.

Guides for peaceful desegregation of schools are set forth.

WRIGHT, Stephen J. "The Promise of Equality," *Saturday Review*, Vol. 51, No. 29, p. 45+, July 20, 1968.

Wright lists problems of Negro colleges but is confident of their relevance for the present and future based on their producing of 85% of today's Negro leaders in all fields.

NEGRO RELIGION

DAVIE, Maurice R. *Negroes in American Society*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1949.

This text is somewhat dated, but general sociological information is provided, particularly that on the Negro and religion.

FRAZIER, E. Franklin. *The Negro Church in America*. New York: Schocken Books, 1963.

Frazier has written a history of religion beginning with that of the slaves, the institutional church of free Negroes, the Negro church, Negro religion in the city, and the Negro church and its role in assimilation.

JOHNSTON, Ruby F. *The Development of Negro Religion*. New York:

Philosophical Library, 1954.
Historical and contemporary religious attitudes and practices are set forth here.
It provides an understanding of the place of the church in Negro life.

THOMPSON. *Race and Religion*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949.
This source also contains an annotated bibliography.

WASHINGTON, Joseph R., Jr. *Black Religion*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1964.
This source is useful as background material.

WOODSON, Carter G. *The History of the Negro Church*. Washington: Associated Publishers, rev. 1945.
This is of value for background.

NEGRO AND WHITE ATTITUDES TOWARD EACH OTHER

ALSOP, Stewart, and QUAYLE, O. "What Northerners Really Think of Negroes," *Saturday Evening Post*, September 7, 1963, pp. 17-21.
This is an interesting article that provides a cross-section of the problem.

CASH, Wilbur J. *The Mind of the South*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941.
This report provides many useful insights.

COLES, Robert. "Is There a Mind of the South?" *New South*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 39-41.
Coles believes Negroes and whites alike in the South share the pain of Southern history together as well as the beauty of the region and the promise of the future.

DREGER, Ralph M., and MILLER, Kent S. "Comparative Psychological Studies of Negroes and Whites in the United States," *Psychological Bulletin*, September, 1960, Vol. 57, pp. 361-402.
This is a review of published psychological studies involving a comparison of Negroes and whites in the U. S. 1943-1958. It's somewhat dated, but it covers everything from physical and motor development, intellectual functions, education and post-education attainment, etc.

DUNBAR, Leslie. "The Changing Mind of the South: The Exposed Nerve," *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 3-21, February, 1964.
Dunbar argues for the South to make a lasting

imprint on the world by becoming a biracial region at peace with itself. He depicts the Negro versus radical right struggle in the South as a mirror of the nation.

ERIKSON, Erik H. "The Concept of Identity in Race Relations: Notes and Queries," *Daedalus*, Vol. 95, No. 1, pp. 145-171.
This is an excellent article and should be studied in depth.

HEYMAN, Dorothy K., and JEFFERS, Frances C. "Study of the Relative Influences of Race and Socio-Economic Status Upon the Activities and Attitudes of a Southern Aged Population," *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 19, pp. 225-229, April, 1964.
The authors hypothesized originally that in a study of the activities and attitudes of a biracial older population in a Southern community, activities would tend to be more closely associated with socio-economic status than with race, but that attitudes would be more race-linked. Analysis of study data indicate that these hypothesis were not entirely correct.

HODGE, Robert W., and Patricia, TAEUBER, Alma F. and Karl E., and CAIN, Glen G. *Occupational Assimilation as a Competitive Process: Two Views*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, reprint 11, 1967.
Two papers are presented that contain opposite views concerning the question of whether or not Negroes and women in the labor market cause competition which lowers the income of the white males.

HOWARD, David H. "An Exploratory Study of Attitudes of Negro Professionals Toward Competition with Whites," *Social Forces*, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 20-26.
Attitudinal responses of 100 male Negro doctors, dentists, lawyers, and teachers toward open competition indicate ambivalence. They tended to accept the idea, but they were less than enthusiastic.

LOTT, Albert, and LOTT, Bernice. *Negro and White Youth: A Psychological Study in a Border-State Community*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., 1963.
Valuable psychological insights can be gained here by the white student of Negro life.

MATTHEWS, Ronald G., and PROTHRO, Donald R. "Southern Racial Attitudes: Conflict, Awareness, and Political Change," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November, 1962, Vol. 344, pp. 108-121.
The authors explore problems of racial attitudes between Negroes and Southern whites. The attitudes

of these whites are changing as more become aware of Negro discontent, more and more become moderates, and more Negroes gain the franchise.

MEER, Bernard, and FREEDMAN, Edward. "The Impact of Negro Neighbors on White Home Owners," *Social Forces*, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 11-19.
This study pertains to middle and upper-middle class people. Equal status residential contact was found to reduce white prejudice in that area, but it was not necessarily carried over into other areas of contact.

"Negro-White Differences in Geographical Mobility." Washington: Department of Commerce, Area Redevelopment Administration, 1964.
This report is comprehensive and helpful.

Newsweek Editors. "How Whites Feel About Negroes: A Painful American Dilemma," *Newsweek*, October 21, 1963, pp. 44-57.
This article provides useful background.

PETERS, William. *The Southern Temper*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1959.
Peters analyzes the Southern attitude toward Negro equality. It proves to be an impartial report with many insights.

PINKNEY, Alphonso. "Prejudice toward Mexican and Negro Americans: A Comparison," *Phylon*, Vol. 24, Winter, 1963, pp. 353-359.
This article gives an insight into white attitudes toward Negroes and Mexican Americans.

Race in the News: Usage in Southern Newspapers. Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Council, 1951.
Although somewhat dated, it provides useful insights.

RAINWATER, Lee, and YANCEY, William L. *The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1967.
Moynihan's report on the Negro family states that it is crumbling in the urban ghetto. His general comments on the Negro Civil Rights movement are based on the assumptions that because of racist emotions still existent among the white majority and because of generations of prejudice, Negroes are not going to take their place as first class citizens unless there is a vast national effort for change. The first goal of such a coordinated program is the creation of a stable Negro family. This is a basic source document.

RACE AND RURAL POVERTY

BEALE, Calvin L. "The Negro in American Agriculture," in Davis, John P., editor, *The American Negro Reference Book*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966, pp. 161-204.

This is the basic reference on the Negro in agriculture. An extensive bibliography follows.

BOXLEY, Robert F., Jr. "White and Nonwhite Owners of Rural Land in the Southeast," *ERS-238.* Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, June, 1965. A 93.21.

This report is of particular interest to those studying rural Negro poverty.

COHEN, Wilbur, and SULLIVAN, Eugenia. "Poverty in the United States," *HEW Indicators*, February, 1964.

This is a helpful generalized study. It includes a selected list of references on poverty. That list includes classifications as follows: general, children and youth, nonwhites, health, education, housing, depressed areas, and community action proposals.

"Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator," *U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959*. Washington: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962, Vol. II, Chapter 10. C 3.31/4:959:Vol. 2.

This study is monumental in scope. It is definitely of major value.

COWHIG, James D., and BEALE, Calvin L. "Relative Socioeconomic Status of Southern Whites and Nonwhites, 1950 and 1960," *The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, Vol. 45, September, 1964, pp. 113-124.

A study of statistics 1950 and 1960 shows improvements in both white and nonwhite groups, but the relative position of nonwhites declined for variety of reasons including larger families, the resultant stretching of income and housing facilities.

The job data is narrowed somewhat due to the narrowing educational differential.

______________________________. "Socio-economic Differences Between White and Nonwhite Farm Populations in the South," *Social Forces*, Vol. 42, March, 1964, pp. 354-362.

Data from the Censuses of Agriculture and of Population and Housing are used to compare the socio-economic status of the white and nonwhite farm population of fourteen southern states, 1950 and 1960. Each indicator shows an improvement for both whites and nonwhites over the decade, but it also shows that socio-economic differences between whites and non-

whites had widened during the ten-year span.
This is fairly current and useful.

"Extent of Poverty by Residence and Color, 1964, 1965, 1966." Washington: USDA, Economic Development Division of Economic Research Service, 1968.
Tables and numbers are used in an official count of the poor.

FRAZIER. *The Negro in the United States*, Revised Edition. New York: MacMillan, 1957.
Chapter 10 deals with rural Negro communities in detail.

GINZBERG, Eli. *The Negro Potential*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1956.
It contains one quite brief but useful segment on rural Negroes.

JONES, Lewis W., Editor. *The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture*. Rural Life Information Series, Bulletin #3, Alabama: Tuskegee Institute, 1950.
This was referred to by Beale in his classic work on Negroes in agriculture, but it is somewhat dated.

Land Tenure in the Southern Region - Proceedings of Professional Agricultural Workers Tenth Annual Conference. Alabama: Tuskegee Institute, 1951.

MADDOX, James G., et al. *The Advancing South: Manpower Prospects and Problems*. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1967.
The authors assess the economic implications of racial discrimination in the South.

NEAL, Ernest E., and JONES, Lewis W. "The Place of the Negro Farmer in the Changing Economy of the Cotton South," *Rural Sociology*, Vol. 15, March, 1950, pp. 30-41.
The 1930-1950 period saw a decline in farm tenancy and end to one crop agriculture in the South.
The Negro farmer was seriously affected due to the class of farmers he generally is in (tenant). Training to fit into new mechanized order of things is a problem.

SMITH, Stanley H. "The Older Rural Negro" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 262-280.
Smith describes the educational, employment and income of aged rural Negroes.

A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1962.

U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs. Washington: GPO, 1965. CR 1.2: F 22.
Excellent material is presented here. It is concise, has a bibliography, charts, etc.

WOODSON, Carter H. The Rural Negro. Washington: The Association for the Study of Negro Life, 1930.
This is one of Beale's references in his definitive work on the Negro in agriculture.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIAL WELFARE

CLOWARD, Richard A., and PIVEN, Frances Fox. "We've Got Rights! The No-Longer Silent Welfare Poor," The New Republic, August 5, 1967.
The authors cite cases of welfare shenanigans and argue the case for guaranteed income and/or family allowances federally administered on the sole basis of need.

GOCHROS, Jean S. "Recognition and Use of Anger in Negro Clients," Social Work, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 28-34.
Gochros states that failure to explore their own feelings about race as a part of doing casework with Negroes has impaired workers' effectiveness. Better methods of self analysis for the caseworker are discussed as is the utilization of client anger to effect constructive change.
The article could be helpful to any non-Negro in understanding their own feelings on race.

THE NEGRO AND FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT

ANDERSON, Robert E., Jr. "Welfare in Mississippi 'Tradition' versus Title IV," New South, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 65-72, Spring, 1967.
This is a very useful up-to-date study.

GRAVES, John William. "Negro Disenfranchisement in Arkansas," Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. 26, pp. 199-225, Autumn, 1967.
This study focuses on the period up to 1897.

HOPE, John II., and SHELTON, Edward E. "The Negro in the Federal Government," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 367-374, Fall, 1963.
The authors trace the development and implementation of fair employment practices, describe status of the number and ratio of Negroes employed in various

levels of classified and nonclassified service, evaluate the means utilized to increase such employment, define problems yet to be solved and suggest future steps to be implemented.

KRISLOV, Samuel. *The Negro in Federal Employment*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1967.
This account is based on 1963-1965 interviews in all departments supervised by the President's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity.
Chapters 1 and 2 are a summary of the history of Negroes in federal service. Chapters 3 and 4 deal with representative bureaucracy and merit. Chapter 5 analyzes Negro employment, Chapter 6 deals with the machinery of equality, and Chapter 7 illustrates problems of government departments.

Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1965.
This is a very useful report.

TAYLOR, Joseph H. "Population and Disenfranchisement in Alabama," *Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 30, pp. 410-427, October, 1949.
This account provides historical background.

EFFECTS OF THE NEGRO PROTEST

CARMICHAEL, Stokeley, and HAMILTON, Charles V. *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America*. New York: Random House, 1967.
This book is the major statement on the black power movement.

COOK, Samuel DeBois. "The Tragic Myth of Black Power," *New South*, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 58-64, Summer, 1966.
Cook points up four major fallacies in the black power doctrine.

COTHRAN, Tilman C. "The Negro Protest Against Segregation in the South," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 65-72.
Cothran states that the success of nonviolent Negro protest was an expediency, not an overall strategy. Changes still needed in race relations depend upon interracial contact, leadership unity, the willingness of Negroes to protest, and the racial climate of the local area.

Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., *Britannica Book of the Year: 1965*. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1965.
Contained here is a thorough-going account of civil rights activities during 1964.

HADDEN, Jeffrey K., and RYMPH, Raymond C. "Social Structure and Civil Rights Involvement: A Case Study of Protestant Ministers," Social Forces, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 51-60.

This is a study of 48 Protestant clergymen who were given the opportunity to participate in a civil rights demonstration. Most participated, and 25 allowed themselves to be arrested. Those arrested were generally younger, not responsible to all-white congregations, came from denominations strongly pro-integration, and tended to have roommates who also chose arrest. The authors explore several perspectives for interpreting this data.

HIMES, Joseph S. "The Functions of Racial Conflict," Social Forces, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 1-10.

Himes believes that social conflict is both natural and functional. It is "realistic" when rationally determined measures are taken to reach culturally acceptable ends. In the racial conflict, legal redress, political pressure and mass action constitute realistic conflict.

Himes examines some social functions of conflict. Analysis showed that realistic conflict altered social structure, extended social communication, enhanced social solidarity, and facilitated personal identity.

LAUE, James H. "The Changing Character of Negro Protest," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1965, Vol. 357, pp. 119-126.

The various civil rights organizations and the increased feelings of militancy have changed the desegregation process radically. The development of crisis situations demanding local action have resulted in significant desegregation. The movement is definitely more political in nature.

LOMAX, Louis E. The Negro Revolt. New York: Harper and Row, 1962.

Lomax's book is a concise account of the Negro revolt, its place in American history, and the future of the movement.

MEIER, August. "Negro Protest Movements and Organizations," Journal of Negro Education 1963 Yearbook, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 437-450.

Meier stresses the importance of whites to the Negro protest movement in the U.S. The questions he deals with are those facing the Negro protest groups: should the effort be made to hold white moderates, or should the major emphasis rest on forging an alliance with the white working class in order to obtain a more socialized economy?

This is somewhat dated but it synthesizes strategies of the early sixties.

MURRAY, Pauli. "Protest Against the Legal Status of the Negro," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences,* 1965, Vol. 357, pp. 55-64.

Negro protest against discrimination goes back to 17th Century. Recent Supreme Court reversal decisions have given added impetus to the modern cause. Non-violence to arouse the national conscience has been successful in gaining some federal pressures on the states which resist integration. Legal decisions in the South point up the need for sterner federal action.

This is a useful summary of the legal stumbling blocks the Negro encounters in the South.

New South, Vol. 21, No. 2, Spring, 1966.

The entire issue merits examination by those interested in the Negro protest movement.

PETTIGREW, Thomas F. "Actual Gains and Psychological Losses: The Negro American Protest," *Journal of Negro Education*, Fall, 1963, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 493-506.

The author, a Southern social psychologist, assesses gains and losses, analyzes basic problems and makes five predictions for future five years.

________________. *A Profile of the Negro American*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, Inc., 1964.

Pettigrew is a leading sociologist and his book is a basic reference in the following categories: I. Negro American Personality; A. The Role and Its Burdens; B. Reactions to Oppression; II. Racial Differences; A. The Concept of Race; B. The Negro American Health, Intelligence, and Crime; III. Negro American Protest; A. Closing the Gap; B. Actual Gains and Psychological Losses.

POWLEDGE, Fred. *Black Power, White Resistance: Notes on the New Civil War*. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1967.

This deals with the civil rights movement.

RECORD, Jane Cassels, and RECORD, Wilson. "Ideological Forces and the Negro Protest," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 89-96.

American values in the past 20 years have been ambiguous in their oscillation between Negro sympathy and support of his oppressors. Equalitarianism seems to be winning out.

RICH, Marvin. "The Congress of Racial Equality and Its Strategy," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* Vol. 357, pp. 113-118.

CORE's earliest strategies centered on non-violent direct action to end discrimination; efforts also were made to improve Negro housing and employment. It was stated that future action would involve emphasis on training members and working for voter registration and improved living and employment conditions. Non-violence was still to be the keystone.

SHEPPARD, Harold L., and STRINER, Herbert E. *Civil Rights, Employment, and the Social Status of American Negroes.* Kalamazoo, Michigan: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1966.

The authors describe the economic, sociological, and psychological aspects of the problem of assuring civil rights for Negro Americans.

SILVER, James W. "The Emerging Negro," *New South*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 11-26, Winter, 1966.

Silver describes Negro progress in Mississippi to date and predicts that the state will one day welcome integration.

______________. *Mississippi: The Closed Society.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1966.

This source provides a discussion of the 1962 University of Mississippi riots.

The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Purpose. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1944.

The account provides background on an important organization.

THOMPSON, Daniel C. "The Rise of the Negro Protest," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 18-29.

Thompson states that Negroes have never accepted inferior status as moral, ethical, or legal. Consequently, they have resisted despite pressures not to do so.

The articles traces the protest movement in the U.S. and is of considerable historical value.

VANDER ZANDEN, J. W. *Race Relations in Transition: The Segregation Crisis in the South.* New York: Random House, 1965.

Useful insight into the problem is provided here.

WATTERS, Pat, and CLEGHORN, Reese. "Southern Politics and the Negro Movement: Looking to the Future," *New South*, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 2-36.

YOUNG, Whitney M., Jr. "The Urban League and Its Strategy," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 102-107, 1965.

Young describes the Urban League as a national professional community service agency designed to end discrimination against Negroes. In addition, it stresses self-help for Negroes and other disadvantaged groups. Its action to end discrimination is by interracial efforts.

ZINN, Howard. "The Battle-Scarred Youngsters," *The Nation*, 1963, Vol. 197, pp. 193-197.

Zinn describes conditions in Greenwood, Mississippi.

NEGRO POLITICS

ABRAMOWITZ, Jack. "The Negro in the Agrarian Revolt," *Agricultural History*, Vol. XXIV, April, 1950, pp. 89-95.

This is an account of the Negro's role in the revolt and Populist movement. Historical insights can be gained here.

CARMICHAEL, Stokeley, and HAMILTON, Charles V. *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America*. New York: Random House, 1967.

This is one statement of the black militant movement.

JORDON, Vernon. "The Negro in the Southern Political Process," *New South*, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 82.

This is a very useful speech excerpt.

MATTHEWS, Donald R., and PROTHRO, James W. *Negroes and the New Southern Politics*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1966.

This is a very useful political analysis of existing conditions and potential political changes in the South.

SINDLER, Allan P. "Protest Against the Political Status of the Negro," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 357, pp. 48-54.

Sindler states that the acquisition of all political rights will not be a panacea for the Negro although his acceptance as an equal citizen is contingent upon it. He suggests this more modest view of the capabilities of Negro political power in order to minimize civil disorder which could result from dissatisfaction with a political process which doesn't provide immediate solutions to all problems.

This analysis by a specialist in politics provides greater understanding of a complex problem.

WATTERS, Pat, and CLEGHORN, Reese. "Southern Politics and the Negro Movement: Looking to the Future," New South, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 2-36.

This is a helpful survey of the current situation with optimistic predictions for the future.

NEGROES: STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Negroes in the United States: Their Economic and Social Situation. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June, 1966. L 2.3:1511:Copy 2.

This is very detailed report on the Negro population, employment and unemployment incidence, income, effects of selected federal programs, etc.

This is useful, but Department of Labor put out a more up-to-date but shorter version in July, 1968. (C 3.186: p. 23/24)

The Negro in the West: Some Facts Relating to Social and Economic Conditions, "The Negro Worker." San Francisco: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. L 2.2:N 31/3:part 1.

This report provides a useful source of statistics; it includes information for the nation as well as West.

"Negro Population March 1966," Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1966. C 3.186:P-20/157.

Population by residence, region, and age, plus schooling information, marital status, etc. are all included here.

"Population Estimates: Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Color to 1990; Extensions to 2015." Washington: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1967. C 3.186:P-25/359.

There is included a detailed explanation of estimates.

"Revised Projections of the Population of States 1970-1985." Washington: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1967. C 3.186:P-25/375.

SMITH, T. Lynn. "The Redistribution of the Negro Population of the United States 1910-1960," Journal of Negro History, Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 155-173.

Smith provides a brief background history on the Negro exodus from the South.

"Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the U. S."

Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July, 1968. C 3.186:P-23/24.

This report details recent trends in all areas: unemployment, population figures, mortality and morbidity, fertility, etc.

This is one of the best single sources of general statistics since 1966.

"U.S. Negro Population Is Shifting Westward," Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, February 16, 1969.

Text and maps describe the distribution of Negro population now as compared to earlier years.

VALIEN, Preston. "General Demographic Characteristics of the Negro Population in the United States," Journal of Negro Education, Fall, 1963, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 329-336.

The author analyzes the movement of rural Negroes to cities of South, North, and West and the effects on educational, economic, family, health, and political status and levels of aspiration of the Negro population.

THE AGED IN RURAL POVERTY

Action for the Aged and Aging. 87th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare's Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, Report 128.

This report contains basic general information on the aged.

The Aged and the Aging in the United States: A National Problem. 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Subcommittee Report on the Problems of the Aged and Aging to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, a committee print.

This committee print deals with S.R. 65 to authorize a study of the problems of the aged and aging.

Aging in the States: A Report of Progress, Concerns, Goals. Washington: White House Conference on Aging, 1961.

Background Studies Prepared by State Committees for the White House Conference on Aging, Parts 1-14. 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Report by the Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, committee print.

These studies were made by each state, and although somewhat dated, they are quite useful.

BARRON, Milton L. The Aging American: An Introduction to Social

Gerontology and Geriatrics. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1961.
This is of general interest, except for Chapter 8, which deals specifically with the rural aged.

"Basic Facts on the Health and Economic Status of Older Americans," 87th Congress, First Session, Staff Report to the Senate Special Committee on Aging, committee print.
Despite its age, this is a very useful report.

BAUDER, Ward W., and DOERFLINGER, Jon A. "Work Roles Among the Rural Aged" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 22-43.
The authors raise the question: can a transition in occupational roles be made without taking too heavy a psychological toll of the rural aged whose occupations are tied to the rural systems of the past? They examine the differences in rural-urban work roles, retirement patterns, etc.

BIRREN, James E., et al., Editors. "*Human Aging: A Biological and Behavioral Study*." Washington: HEW, Public Health Service, 1963.
This report is a helpful general source of information on aging.

BRITTON, Joseph H., and BRITTON, Jean O. "The Middle Aged and Older Rural Person and His Family" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 44-74.
This report is an examination of research literature on family behavior among the aging and aged. The authors discuss the extent to which urban or rural residence may be a differentiating factor.

COHEN, Wilbur J. "Improving the Status of the Aged, *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 29, No. 12, pp. 3-8, December, 1966.
Cohen summarizes the situation of the aged as well as recent progress. He suggests an action program for eradicating poverty among the aged.

DE ROPP, Robert S. *Man Against Aging*. New York: Grove Press, 1962.
This account is a general treatment of most aspects of aging and what it means to the individual.

DONAHUE, Wilma, and TIBBITTS, Clark, editors. *The New Frontiers of Aging*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1957.

Each summer since 1948, University of Michigan's

Division of Gerontology has held a conference on aging. This book is a collection of papers presented here in two categories: today's knowledge and emerging concepts.

"Elderly Citizens of Our Nation," a message from the President of the United States. 88th Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Document 72.
The President set forth specific proposals here for aiding the elderly.

EPSTEIN, Lenore A., and MURRAY, Janet H. The Aged Population of the United States: The 1963 Social Security Survey of the Aged. Washington: HEW, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, 1967. FS 3.49:#19.
The statistical data here is extensive. There is no special emphasis on the rural aged.

Facts About Older Americans. Washington: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1966.

FIELD, Minna. Aging with Honor and Dignity. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas, 1968.
There is one section in this book on poverty and the aged.

GALLAWAY, Lowell E. "The Aged and the Extent of Poverty in the United States," Southern Economic Journal, Vol. 33, pp. 212-222, October, 1966.
Gallaway explores the reasons for the isolation of the aged from the rest of the American economy.

Hearings on the Older Americans Act of 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd session, House Select Subcommittee on Education. Y 4.Ed8/1:011/3/968.

Hearings on the War on Poverty as It Affects Older Americans. 89th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Special Committee on Aging. Y 4.Ag4:P86/pt.1-23: and Errata pt. 1.
This is a very useful report.

LANG, Gladys, Editor. Old Age in America. New York: H.W. Wilson Company, 1961.
This brief book delineates the various problems of the aged.

LEONARD, Olen E. "The Older Rural Spanish Speaking People of the Southwest" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Pespective. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 239-261.

Leonard examines the social, economic, and health status and the family and community roles of rural aged spanish Americans.

LEVY, Jerrold E. "The Older American Indian" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 221-238.

Levy describes aboriginal Indian life and the status of the aged in it. One section deals with the rural aged Navajo in contemporary life.

MC KAIN, Walter C., Jr. "Aging and Rural Life" in Donahue, Wilma, and Tibbitts, Clark, Editors, *The New Frontiers of Aging.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1957, pp. 118-128.

The rural communities studied are not indicative of poverty.

____________________. "Community Roles and Activities of Older Rural Persons" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 75-96.

McKain believes two values - the importance of work and the emphasis on youth - have definite implications for the use of free time by the aged. He also investigates the influence of rural values upon the aged.

The Nation and Its Older People: Report of the White House Conference on Aging, January 9-12, 1961. Washington: HEW Special Staff on Aging, 1961.

This was the first such conference. The report should be read in light of plans now pending for a second conference in 1971.

The Older American. Washington: President's Council on Aging, 1963.

The Council here reports its findings on the problems of the aged. This was the first such report following the Council's creation in 1962.

OSTERBIND, Carter C. *Aging: A Regional Appraisal*. Gainsville: University of Florida Press, for the University of Florida Institute of Gerontology, 1961.

This regional concentration on the South contains many articles on the socio-economic problems of the aged.

RILEY, Matilda White, and FONER, Anne, et al. *Aging and Society Volume I: An Inventory of Research Findings*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1968.

In this first of three books, the authors select, condense, and organize in one volume the findings on the middle-aged and aged.

The findings are divided into four main parts: societal context, organism, personality of the individual, and social roles linking the individual to society.

This is possibly the most singularly useful source in this bibliography on aging.

It also contains extensive references at the end of each chapter.

ROSE, Arnold M. "Perspectives on the Rural Aged" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 6-21.

Rose examines three sets of factors: the aging process in American society, characteristics of modern rural life, and characteristics of rural life when today's aged were children. These have all acted on the aged, and understanding them leads to an understanding of the aged.

ROSTOW, Irving. "And then We Were Old," *Transaction*, Vol. 2, pp. 20-28, January-February, 1965.

Rostow believes that the solution to the problem of the aged raise two alternatives: adequate provision for all the material needs of the aged without quibbling and the insulation of the old from the social insults of age.

SELIGMAN, Ben B. *Permanent Poverty*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Seligman's book deals with the groups most consistently affected -- Negroes, the aged, Appalachians, and other minorities. Several chapters are more general: on the roots of poverty, the toll taken by technology, poverty and national and local power, etc.

This is a very useful general reference and contains extensive notes at the end.

"Senior Citizens and How They Live." Washington: Housing and Home Finance, 1963.

Part One deals with the living circumstances of the aged, and Part Two concentrates on the aged nonwhite. Both are based on 1960 census information.

SHELDON, Henry D. "Distribution of the Rural Aged Population" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 117-143.

Sheldon raises the question: Does the age structure of the rural population reflect that of the general population, or is it a function of the rural community?

SIMMONS, Leo W. The Role of the Aged in Primitive Society. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1945.
Simmons' work is now somewhat dated and anthropological in nature, but it includes some valuable insights.

SMITH, Stanley H. "The Older Rural Negro" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 262-280.
Smith describes the education, employment, and income of aged rural Negroes.

SMITH, T. Lynn. "The Aged in Rural Society" in Derber, Milton, Editor, The Aged and Society. Champaign, Illinois: Industrial Relations Research Association, 1950, pp. 40-53.
Despite its date, this is the best general statement on old age in American rural communities.

SOULE, George H. Longer Life. New York: Viking Press, 1958.
Soule's book provides general background on the problems of aging.

"The Status of the Aging in Kanawha County," West Virginia State College Bulletin, Series 48, No. 5, August, 1961.
This report is useful as an example of the problem in one small area.

VEDDER, Clyde B., and LEFKOWITZ, Annette S., Editors, Problems of the Aged. Springfield, Illinois: Charles Thomas, 1965.
This study is a general treatment of the subject.

"White House Conference on Aging." 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Report 1102.
This report is quite helpful on aging in general.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. Aging Patterns in a Rural and an Urban Area of Kentucky. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA's Economic Research Service, 1963.
This is a very useful study and comparison.

________________. "Disengagement Among Older Rural and Urban Men" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 97-116.
Youmans focuses on disengagement among elderly men in economic, family, hobby, and community life.

________________. Older Rural Americans: A Sociological

Perspective. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967.

This is a very basic source. It provides a sociological perspective on aged rural Americans. The first five chapters deal with perspectives and social roles. The next four are on social, economic, and health conditions. Programs for the rural aged comprise the final chapter.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "Pessimism Among Older Rural and Urban Persons," *Journal of Health and Behavior*, Vol. 2, pp. 132-137, Summer, 1961.

Youmans examined the association between certain socioenvironmental variables and feelings of pessimism in a sample of rural and urban men and women over 60. He suggests that the achievement syndrome is an etiological factor in the incidence of pessimism.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE RURAL AGED POOR

Aging in the Modern World: An Annotated Bibliography. Washington: HEW, Office of Aging, 1963. FS 14.13:Ag 4.

This is very wide in scope, but no particular attention is devoted to the rural aged.

"Current Publications in Gerontology and Geriatrics," *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 18, pp. 83-110, January, 1963.

This is an extensive bibliography classified according to subject.

LEVIN, Sidney, and KAHANA, Ralph J. *Psychodynamic Studies on Aging: Creativity, Reminiscing and Dying*. New York: International Universities Press, 1967.

The value of this volume as a bibliography depends upon the researcher's focus.

"National Council on the Aging Publications." New York: National Council on the Aging, 1965.

This pamphlet contains an annotated list of the publications of the Council, many of which will be helpful.

SHOCK, Nathan W. *A Classified Bibliography of Gerontology and Geriatrics*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1951.

HEALTH OF THE RURAL AGED POOR

"Age Patterns in Medical Care, Illness, and Disability: United States - July, 1963 - June, 1965," National Center for Health Statistics *Series 10, Number 32*. Washington: HEW, Public Health Service, June, 1966.

Statistics on the use of medical services and the extent of illness and disability in the population by age is provided here. Emphasis is on the health status of people 65 and older.

"Basic Facts on the Health and Economic Status of Older Americans." 87th Congress, 1st Session, Staff Report to the Senate Special Committee on Aging, committee print.
Despite its age, this is a very useful report.

BAYNE, J. Ronald. "Illness and Age," *Canadian Welfare,* Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 14-18, March-April, 1967.
The increasing disability from middle age onward is due to an increase in chronic diseases and the susceptibility of the elderly to them. Bayne suggests measures to keep the elderly functioning at home or to provide institutional care for those needing it.

Conference on the Geriatric Amputee, *The Geriatric Amputee*; a report on a conference sponsored by the Committee on Prosthetics Research and Development of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research. Washington: National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, 1961.
The economic situation of the geriatric amputee is not discussed here, but his other problems are.

ELLENBOGEN, Bert L. "Health Status of the Rural Aged" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 195-220.
Ellenbogen surveys the physical and mental health, the psychological outlook, and the health services available to the rural aged American.

"Health and Economic Conditions of the American Aged: A Chart Book." 87th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Special Committee on Aging, committee print.
This is quite useful for comparative statistical information.

"Health Care for the Aged." Cincinnati: Greater Cincinnati Hospital Council, 1965.
This is a summary of hospital utilization studies, population projections, and other factors related to the aged.

Hearings on the Costs and Delivery of Health Services to Older Americans. 90th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Y4.Ag4:H34/9/pt.1-2.

SHANAS, Ethel. *Family Relationships of Older People*. Health Information Foundation, 1961.

This study provides insight into the attitudes of the elderly regarding their need for help in a health crisis.

SHANAS, Ethel. *The Health of Older People: A Social Survey.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1962.
The data in this survey is from 1957, but the study is generally useful.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "Family Disengagement Among Older Urban and Rural Women," *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 22, No. 2, April, 1967.
Youmans' research centers on two family relationships: visiting patterns and helping. Results indicate very slight disengagement for women 60-64 and those over 75; that which existed was found among rural women.

________________. "Health Orientations of Older Rural and Urban Men," *Geriatrics*, Vol. 22, pp. 139-147, October, 1967.
Youmans examines the physical and mental health orientations of older men in terms of two questions: Do older persons differ in their views about their health depending upon their rural or urban location? What relationships exist between age and health orientations in rural and urban areas?
The results of this study are most helpful.

________________. *Health Problems of Older Persons in Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Kentucky.* Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Economic Research Service of USDA, 1961.
This report is of considerable help.

________________. "Orientations to Old Age," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 8, No. 3, Part I, Autumn, 1968.
Youmans examines the orientation to old age held by middle aged rural people in north central Kentucky.

________________. "Plans and Expectations for Older Age: A Study of Middle-Aged Persons in a Kentucky County," *Bulletin 708*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Sociology in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service, August, 1968.
This study covers a sample in Harrison County and Cynthiana.
The comparison of rural and small town findings should be helpful in assessing attitudes, etc.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. "Socioenvironmental Factors in the Health of Older Persons," Geriatrics, Vol. 17, pp. 442-450, July, 1962.

Youmans states the impact of certain socioenvironmental factors upon physical health, role impairment, and mental outlook among a population of rural and urban Kentucky men and women over 60. Mental outlook varied with a wider range of socioenvironmental factors than did their reported physical health or reported role impairments.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RURAL AGED

CORSON, John J., and MC CONNELL, John W. Economic Needs of Older People. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1956.

This source is somewhat dated, but it will be helpful as background.

EPSTEIN, Lenore A. "Living Arrangements and Income of the Aged, 1959," Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 9, pp. 3-8, September, 1963. FS 3.3.

HEYMAN, Dorothy K., and JEFFERS, Frances C. "Study of the Relative Influences of Race and Socio-Economic Status Upon the Activities and Attitudes of a Southern Aged Population," Journal of Gerontology, Vol. 19, pp. 225-229, April, 1964.

The authors hypothesized that in a study of the activities and attitudes of a biracial older population in a Southern community, activities would tend to be more closely associated with socio-economic status than with race, but that attitudes would be more race-linked.

Analysis of study data indicated that these hypotheses were not entirely correct.

KENNEDY, Robert F. "An Adequate Income for Older Americans," Social Service Outlook, Vol. 1, No. 7, pp. 1-3, December, 1966.

The Senator outlines the major provisions of a bill he is proposing to provide an adequate income to all aged people and those who must rely on social security for their livelihood.

KREPS, Juanita M. "Economic Status of the Rural Aged" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 144-168.

Kreps' data indicates that the combination of old age and rural residence makes the rural aged one of the lowest income groups in the country. She documents changes from 1950 to 1960 and speculates about future trends.

KREPS, Juanita M., et al., Editors, *Employment, Income and Retirement Problems of the Aged*.

ORSHANSKY, Mollie. "The Aged Negro and His Income," *Social Security Bulletin*, February, 1964, pp. 3-13. FS 3.3.
The aged often suffer economically in a work oriented society, and the aged Negro is twice disadvantaged; even though he may fare better in old age than previously, and he may be on a par with whites of his age bracket, he still is not well endowed.
This is a very useful statistical analysis.

OSTERBIND, Carter C. *Aging: A Regional Appraisal*. Gainsville: University of Florida Press for the University of Florida Institute of Gerontology, 1961.
This regional concentration on the South contains many articles on the socio-economic problems of the aged.

PALMORE, Erdman. "Differences in Sources and Size of Income Findings of the 1963 Survey of the Aged," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 3-8, May, 1965. FS 3.3.
Useful statistics are provided here, based on 1963 information.

Poverty: *The Sick, Disabled, and Aged*; Second Report of the Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity. Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1965.
Studies cited here indicate that many of the disabled, sick, and aged are among the nation's neediest people. The Task Force points out that not all persons in these categories are poor and that government programs to aid them should be limited only to those who have real need.
Various experts have also contributed study papers.

"Senior Citizens and How They Live." Washington: Housing and Home Finance, 1963. HH 1.2:Se5/3:p 1 & 2.
Part One deals with the living circumstances of the aged, and Part Two concentrates on the aged nonwhite. Both are based on 1960 census information.

WEISBROD, Burton A., and HANSEN, W. Lee. "An Income - Net Worth Approach to Measuring Economic Welfare," *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.
The authors attempt in this preliminary draft to establish an empirical measure of economic welfare. Their results thus far indicate that the aged are much better situated financially than is generally shown. This results from the interaction of income, net worth holdings, and life expectancy.

This is a different view from the usual and should be read in order to gain perspective on the subject of the economic condition of the aged.

WENDELL, Richard F. "The Economic Status of the Aged," The Gerontologist, Vol. 8, No. 1, 2, pp: 32-36, Spring, 1968.
The economic status of the aged is assessed and suggestions for improving it are made.

YOUMANS, E. Grant. *Economic Status and Attitudes of Older Men in Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Kentucky*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, 1961.
Youmans investigated the economic status and attitudes of 522 men aged 60 and over in selected urban and rural areas of Kentucky.

THE RURAL AGED POOR AND HOUSING

BERTSCH, Howard. "Older People's Rural Housing Story," *Aging*, Vol. 155, No. 6, September, 1967.
Bertsch describes three loan programs to improve housing for the elderly in rural areas. These are provided by the USDA's Farmers Home Administration.
This is one of few articles on rural housing for the aged.

BURGER, Robert E. "Who Cares for the Aged?" *Saturday Review*, Vol. 52, No. 4, pp. 14-17, January 25, 1969.
This article is very useful in describing what homes for the aged are and what they should be like.

"Housing Requirements of the Aged: A Study of Design Criteria." Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Housing Research Center for the New York State Division of Housing, 1958.
This report will be helpful for the research interested in housing design for the aged.

MONTGOMERY, James E. "Housing of the Rural Aged" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 169-194.
Montgomery cites the housing changes that have been faced by the rural aged, points out deprivations associated with rural housing for the aged, examines factors affecting rural housing, and discusses attempts at improvement.

AID FOR THE RURAL AGED POOR

FREEDMAN, Louis I. *The Background, the Present Status, and Availability of National Programs for the Aged with Special Reference to Programs Available in Kentucky, 1965*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Thesis, 1965.

This is a summary of national medical programs available to the aged in Kentucky up through 1965. It also contains a bibliography of pertinent government documents.

FUTTERMAN, Jack S. "Some Approaches to Management Improvement in Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 5-6, pp. 3-14, May-June, 1960. FS 3.3.

Futterman is not concerned here with alleviating old age poverty, per se, but he does offer methods of improving the administration of the various insurance programs. Should the suggested efficiency measures be realized, the aged would realize the benefits.

HARRIS, Opal S. "A County Health Department Geriatric Program," *Patterns for Progress in Aging*, Case Study 8. Washington: HEW, 1961.

The Santa Cruz County, California, Health Department's geriatric program is surveyed here.

HARRIS, Richard. *A Sacred Trust*. New York: New American Library, Inc., 1966.

Harris, a writer for *The New Yorker*, presents the Medicare program here and attitudes toward it evidenced by the American Medical Association.

MARMOR, Theodore R. "Doctors, Politics, and Health Insurance for the Aged: The Enactment of Medicare," *Discussion Papers*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968.

This preliminary draft describes the process by which Medicare became law. The author views this as an instance of how the American political system manages demands in the field of social welfare policy.

"Medicare: A Bibliography of Selected References, 1966-1967." Baltimore: HEW, Social Security Administration, 1968. FS 3.38:M46.

This is an excellent source of annotated references on Medicare.

"Older People in Rural Community Action." Washington: OEO. PrEx10.2:Ol 1.

This pamphlet describes various programs for the hard-to-reach aged and how to apply for aid.

PERKINS, Ellen J. "Unmet Need in Public Assistance," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 3-11, April, 1960. FS 3.3.
The author assesses 25 years of social security and finds great need still existing. Statistics presented here are most helpful.

TAVES, Marvin J., and HANSEN, Gary D. "Programs for the Rural Elderly" in Youmans, E. Grant, Editor, *Older Rural Americans: A Sociological Perspective*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967, pp. 281-304.
The authors trace the development of local, state, and federal programs for the aged as well as salient legislation.

"A Rural County Cares for Its Aging." Washington, HEW, Administration on Aging, 1964. FS 15.11:#17.
This report is a discussion of Aitkin County, Minnesota's program for its aged citizens.

"The War on Poverty as It Affects Older Americans." Senate Report 1287, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, 1966.
The entire report is most helpful, but particularly noteworthy is Appendix B.